FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JULY 1983

U.S., French Diplomacy

Shult[illegible] Secretary of State George Shultz met in Damascus w[illegible]ident Hafiz al-Asad, SANA reported on 6 July. Earlie[illegible] July talks between Shultz and Lebanese leaders in Beirut, [illegible]me Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that the secretary of state had assured Lebanon that the U.S. stand on the issue of comprehensive withdrawal has not changed. According to the radio, the Lebanese explained to Shultz that Lebanon rejects any partial withdrawal of forces if it is not a first step toward a complete withdrawal.

A Damascus radio commentary on the Shultz tour said that since the Americans, Israelis, and Lebanese hold Syria responsible for the current "stalemate," observers expect a new Israeli war against Syria backed by the United States and with the blessing of the Lebanese Government. For political reasons the United States is in a hurry to impose its "full hegemony" over the Arab region, the radio said, and U.S. talk about Shultz' "slim" chances of success is a way of saying that the United States is running out of patience.

A Riyadh radio commentary said Shultz' visit to Syria indicates that there is a "development" in positions. The radio also called on the United States to adopt a "firm stand" toward Israeli "procrastinations" over withdrawal from Lebanon.

Cheysson Tour — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson held talks on the Lebanon situation with President al-Asad, Damascus radio reported on 5 July. While in Damascus Cheysson also met with PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and reaffirmed France's support for PLO unity, according to Radio Monte Carlo. He subsequently flew to Jidda for talks with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, SPA noted. Cheysson will hold talks in Israel on 6 July and in Egypt the following day, according to Jerusalem and Cairo radios.

PLO Affairs

Palestinian military official Abu Ahmad Isma'il announced in Ba'labakk that he and several hundred men under his command have joined the Fatah dissidents, Beirut radio reported. Fatah battalion commander Sa'dallah Ja'far also proclaimed his defection to the opposition, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Meanwhile, loyalists and dissidents exchanged artillery fire in villages south of Ba'labakk and the Syrians reinforced positions overlooking the Palestinian camp in the city, the Voice of Lebanon noted. Confirming the Syrian reinforcements, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused the Syrians of besieging PLO positions and providing facilities to the PFLP-General Command and "other mercenary gangs."

In Damascus the PLO special committee headed by Al-Fahum held further talks with Fatah opposition representatives and also met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The dissident leaders have received assurances that some of their demands will be met and they are insisting on the formation of a special committee to prepare for an emergency Fatah general congress, according to the radio and QNA.

Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat convened the Fatah Central Committee in Tunis — minus the two dissidents Ahmad Qadri and Nimr Salih — for the fourth successive day, Tunis radio noted. The PLO leadership also sent a message to the Egyptian foreign minister concerning the "regrettable" situation facing the PLO, according to a Palestinian source cited by MENA. In another development, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), arrived in moscow heading a DFLP delegation at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Moscow radio's Arabic service reported.

A Baghdad Voice of PLO commentary on the PLO's current situation in Al-Biqa' accused Syria of taking steps to undermine the PLO and create an alternative leadership in response to a "signal" from Washington.

Libya-Chad

Chadian President Hissein Habre affirmed his country's determination to block Libya and expel it from Chad, SUNA said reporting on Habre's 5 July Ndjamena press conference. Habre said Chad is the victim of outside aggression and of the "bigger powers," and it has every right to obtain from its friends all it needs to resist outside aggression and safeguard independence, the report added. When asked about the possibility of holding negotiations with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Habre said that in principle he is for a peaceful solution to the problem but that Al-Qadhdhafi wants to dictate the conditions for it, including: a strategic defense alliance between Libya and Chad; declaration of an Islamic republic in Chad; and Chadian recognition of what Libya terms its "historical" border. Meanwhile, forces of Goukouni's Transitional National Unity Government have taken control of Fada and some other communities in the northeast of the country, according to JANA reports.

Iran - Saudi Arabia

The Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a protest note to the Saudi Embassy in Tehran over the "lack of cooperation" by Saudi Arabia in granting entry permits to 60 officials to make preparations for the visit of Iranian hajj pilgrims, Tehran radio reported. Iran said it considers this obstruction by the Saudi authorities an "act of sabotage."

Afghanistan

Two civilian jet aircraft of the Afghan airline were damaged in a rocket attack by Afghan insurgents on Kabul airport on 1 July, according to AFP. Earlier, some 60 people were killed in fighting following an insurgent attack on a foodgrain warehouse being constructed by the Soviet Union on the outskirts of Kabul, Karachi radio reported.

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AFP: Fatah Resuffles Top Internal Positions

NC061355 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, July 6 (AFP) — Fatah has reshuffled top jobs in the organization following weeks of strife between supporters of Palestine Liberation Organization Chief Yasir 'Arafat and Fatah dissidents, an informed Palestinian source said here today.

The Central Committee of Fatah, the largest component of the PLO, announced the changes after a fourth day of talks here on the rift, presided by Mr. 'Arafat. The decisions, shrouded in secrecy, were said to follow on [words indistinct] Revolutionary Council, the source added.

The meeting, attended by nine of the 11-member central committee — two dissident members refused to take part in the discussions — appointed Abu Iyad as head of a three-man security department, along with Abu 'al-Hawl and Abu Sa'id, the source said.

Mr. 'Arafat was replaced as head of the information department by Khalid al-Hasan. The PLO leader was named to head the finance department, with members Abu Iyad and Abu Mazin.

Fatah's foreign affairs department will be headed by current PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, backed up by Abu Mazin.

Abu Mahir was appointed chairman of the mobilization and internal organisation department, which includes two other members, Abu Mazin and Abu Adib.

Abu Adib, deputy chairman of the Palestinian National Council, or parliament, was named to the revolutionary security court.

The source said that the meeting looked into latest developments in the Fatah crisis and "plots against the Palestinian people."

Tunis on 5 Jul Session

LD052108 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] for the fourth consecutive day, Fatah Central Committee meetings continued today in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. WAFA reported that the latest developments in Fatah, the intrigues against the Palestinian cause, and means of confronting all the challenges against the Palestinian revolution were on the agenda.

It is worth mentioning that all 12 Central Committee members are taking part in this meeting with the exception of two dissidents: Ahmad Qadri and Abu Salih [Nimr Salih].

'Arafat Chairs Meeting of PLO Representatives

JN031652 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] In Tunis brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has presided over a meeting of PLO representatives in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. Our radio correspondent has learned that Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the recent developments in Al-Biqa' following Syrian interference in internal Palestinian affairs and the repeated attacks on Palestinian revolution forces, especially Fatah movement positions in Al-Biqa', by Syrian special forces and tanks. He also outlined to the conferees the results of the recent meetings held by the PLO Executive Committee in the Tunisian capital.

KUNA: Palestinian Committee Meets Khaddam 3 Jul

LD031603 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1504 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jul (KUNA) — At the beginning of its contacts and movements concerning the solution of the current dispute within the Fatah movement and the current disputes between the PLO and Syria and means to strengthen Palestinian-Syrian relations, the special Palestinian delegation recently formed by the PLO Executive Committee and chaired by Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the PNC, confered here today with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. After a meeting held by the special committee and attended by Talal Naji, PFLP-GC representative and member of the Executive Committee, and the members of the committee, Mr al-Fahum told the press that the committee had started its work with a meeting this morning to study ideas on how to carry out the mission that the Executive Committee gave it. This mission concentrates on the necessity of immediately stopping the fighting between the two disputing sides in order to prepare the ground for Palestinian national unity. The committee's mission also concentrates on a search for all means leading to the implementation of the PNC resolution concerning Palestinian-Syrian strategic relations.

He added that, starting today and for the next few days, the committee will contact all sides concerned in the Palestinian arena.

Mr al-Fahum expressed hope that the committee will achieve positive results by concentrating the efforts of all those concerned. This hope makes the committee advance upon its mission optimistically.

Asked about the possibility of a reconciliation between President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat, he said: We must always be optimistic.

Withdrawal Not Discussed

GF051341 Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Damascus, 5 Jul (QNA) — A spokesman for the six-man committee stemming from the PLO Executive Committee has denied that the committee discussed with the Fatah dissidents or other Palestinian leaders the issue of the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Lebanon. In a statement made here today, the spokesman said this issue had not been discussed at all and that there is no such decision by Fatah's leadership or any other party on this issue. He affirmed that all that has been reported and said on this issue is a mere falsification and fabrication.

The QNA correspondent in Damascus has learned that the dissidents insist on the formation of an emergency committee to work for the convocation of an emergency general congress of Fatah and to avoid any measures or decisions before the congress. The correspondent also learned that there were no clashes in Al-Biqa' today; only sniping and kidnappings occured at the roadblocks set up by the two parties. The dissidents are massing their forces to face 'Arafat's forces in the Al-Marj area, while 'Arafat loyalists continue to concentrate their forces at Barr Ilyas in Al-Biqa'.

Radio Monte Carlo Report

JN060656 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The six-member Palestinian committee mediating a settlement of the crisis between Syria and the Fatah leadership and seeking the Fatah movement's unity yesterday carried out intensive activity in Damascus. The committee members met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and with the Fatah opposition representatives.

Committee chairman Khalid al-Fahum said that the talks dealt with the progress made toward a cease-fire agreement and toward settling the internecine Fatah crisis.

Committee member 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said that some ideas are still being discussed with the Fatah opposition representatives, referring apparently to the request by Abu Musa and his supporters for the formation of a collective Fatah leadership.

Opposition spokesman Abu Khalid al-'Amlah stressed that the six-member committee only listened to the opposition leaders' viewpoint on the required national reforms and stressed the importance of maintaining the unity of Fatah and the PLO. It also emphasized the need to avoid the use of arms in settling differences. Abu Khalid said that the six-member committee stemming from the PLO Executive Committee is not actually a mediation committee. Therefore, he said, it cannot take the initiative to submit the necessary solutions to the opposition group's demands. The committee will leave Damascus for Tunis to brief Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat on the results of its mission and contacts with the Syrian officials and the Fatah opposition elements.

Cheysson, Al-Fahum Meet in Damascus 5 July

JN051914 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] In Damascus French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson met with Khalid al-Fahum, PNC speaker and head of the six-member PLO mediation committee, before leaving for Saudi Arabia. The French minister reiterated France's support for the PLO and said that it remains committed to the PLO's unity. He also stressed the need to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue that will safeguard the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination and independence.

Khalil al-Wazir Addresses Fatah Fighters

JN031808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1636 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Address by Khalil al-Wazir, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of Palestinian revolution forces, identified here by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, to Fatah fighters in Al-Biqa' — date and place not specified; read by announcer]

[Text] To the hero fighters, sons of Fatah; to the men who bravely confronted those who harbored ill-will for their revolution and sought to strike at and split their movement: Your stand, O heroes, in defense of your movement, revolution, and people in the face of the gangs of treachery which have allied themselves on the basis of their common hatred and malice against the true national struggle — an alliance to plot against the independent Palestinian decisionmaking, to split the Palestinian people, and to contain their armed revolution — has proved the true determination of the fighters, the sons of Palestine and Fatah, to prevent the splitting of the movement and to safeguard the march toward Palestine.

O heroes, while you behaved as real men in abiding by the cease-fire for the sake of your people and revolution and to spare our arena of the shedding of more innocent blood, which should be devoted to the battlefront against the Zionist enemy, the otheers betrayed their manhood and broke their word of honor by committing a new aggression today. This proves that they are determined to proceed with their well known plan to strike at and contain the revolution. As for you, O men, you remained loyal to your revolution and people by foiling their objective.

O men, you are not alone in this. Your entire movement with its devout noble sons, your entire revolution with its sincere men, and your entire people inside and outside the occupied territory are with you moment by moment. This is because you are defending your rights, revolution, people, and movement with all the heritage of struggle and all the devotion of the martyrs and strugglers.

Let your stand in defense of the movement and the revolution be firm and strong to deter every treacherous aggressor. Your movement and revolution shall, as always, devote themselves to the march toward Palestine.

And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take [Koranic verse].

Al-Wazir Press Statement Views PLO Split

LD031233 Kuwaiti KUNA in Arabic 0848 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jul (KUNA) — In a press statement published here today Mr Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, warned that widening the area of conflict among the Fatah movement, the largest Palestinian resistance faction, "is what the enemies of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation want — which is the destruction of our fighting abilities and political institutions."

He told the Kuwaiti *Al-Watan* that: "Whatever those who made this move are really aiming at, and regardless of what they raise as slogans, aims, and demands, they serve the strategic aims of the enemy camp."

Mr al-Wazir expressed his regrets for the "failure" of the efforts that were made to solve the dispute within Fatah and said: "None of the parties that contribute to these efforts could achieve any agreement or understanding with the opposition, and they all returned to their positions and countries without achieving any progress."

He stressed that "the unity and strength of the largest faction of the revolution, Fatah, guarantees the independence of the Palestinian arena as a whole." He said: "Proceeding from this, the Fatah leadership has adopted a moderate line with regard to the clashes that took place among the ranks of the movement," and added: "This was not due to a feeling of weakness, but in order to preserve the fighters' unity and save their efforts and blood for the great battle."

Al-Wazir said that he is "for the reform demands within Fatah. However, the movement's preoccupation with a mass of urgent problems and tasks delayed the start of this reform.

He added: "At no time were we hesitant about adopting a daring critical posture to review matters. However, the nature of the tasks that preoccupied us after the departure from Beirut and the confusion that surrounded the revolution delayed the initial reform steps."

Regarding the so-called political deviations of Fatah's leadership, the Palestinian official said: "They are saying that the leadership of the organization and the Fatah movement's Central Committee have approved American President Reagan's plan concerning the Middle East, while in fact at its Central Committee meeting in Kuwait Fatah adopted a decision rejecting the plan."

On the issue of the withdrawal of the revolution forces from Al-Biqa' and the Lebanese north, Mr al-Wazir described this as "misleading and a falsification of the realities," and said: "The leadership adopted the opposite decision, which is the return of the rest of our forces that are outside the area to the Lebanese arena. We have met several difficulties raised by the Arab parties concerned. These difficulties have stopped the implementation of this decision." But, he added, "These difficulties will not stop us from continuing our efforts to regroup our fighting units on the land of the battle and at the lines of contact."

The Palestinian official expressed his confidence that Fatah "will overcome its internal crisis and come back stronger than it was." He said that the movement "has faced a large number of crises, problems, interferences, and efforts to divide its ranks over the past years, but it came out of all these problems stronger and more confident of victory."

Concerning relations between Fatah and Syria, Mr al-Wazir said: "Fatah and Syria need each other. Therefore, Fatah's attitude is to narrow the margin of disagreement to the minimum and rebuild relations with Syria on firm ground."

AL-WATAN: Sa'id Musa Expelled From Fatah for 'Treason'

NC031556 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, July 3 (AFP) -- Palestinian dissident Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] has been expelled on treason charges from Fatah, main wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Kuwait daily *Al-Watan* said today. Quoting a well-informed Palestinian source, the paper said PLO Executive Committee president Yasir 'Arafat ruled on the expulsion with the unanimous accord of the Committee. Fatah leaders were advised of the action by Mr. 'Arafat during their recent meeting in Tunis, the paper said, adding that the decision would apply to "any new element supporting Abu Musa's group."

Source Denies Expulsion

JN032020 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] A responsible Palestinian source in Tunis today dismissed the report that was published today by Kuwait *Al-Watan* that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had expelled Abu Musa, a Fatah dissident leader. The same source said that neither the PLO Executive Committee chairman nor the Fatah Central Committee is authorized to expel a Fatah member. He said that such a decision falls within the jurisidiction of the [Fatah] general congress.

JORDAN TIMES: Palestinians Fear Syria-U.S. Deal

JN061020 Amman Jordan Times in English 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Report from Tripoli, Lebanon, by *Jordan Times* correspondent Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials in this north Lebanon city believe that Syrian and rebel attacks on loyalist Fatah forces in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley last week were aimed at pushing supporters of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat up north and away from confrontation lines with Israeli forces in order to pave the way for Syrian-American negotiations on a partial Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon.

Agreement on such a withdrawal, one senior PLO official who did not wish to be named said Tuesday, is expected to be reached in Damascus between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Syrian leaders during the U.S. official's current visit to Syria.

(Mr. Shultz arrived in Damascus on Tuesday and immediately went into talks with senior Syrian leaders, including Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. In Beirut, where Mr. Shultz made a stopover earlier in the day, a senior Lebanese Government official said that Mr. Shultz's talks in Damascus would help to clear Syrian intentions of a withdrawal from Lebanon).

A well-informed Palestinian source, who is in constant touch with PLO officials in the Syrian capital, said Tuesday that "Washington considers Syria's role in trying to control the PLO a positive signal that will pave the way for a Syrian role in reaching a Middle East settlement consistent with American interests."

The deputy commander of the PLO forces, however, goes a little bit further in accusations against the Syrian regime. Khalil al-Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad, who is now stationed in Tripoli, said Tuesday that the Syrians actually "aim to destroy the PLO by inciting and encouraging factional fighting and widening the rift."

Abu Jihad accused Syria of implementing a plan to evacuate PLO forces from Al-Biqa' through pushing them to fight each other. He said that Syria encourages and works to widen the rift between the PLO factions in order to destroy the organisation.

Well-informed Palestinian sources here also said that Syria has paved the way for the Shultz visit by implementing a plan that aimed at driving away PLO forces from confrontation lines with Israel and instigating fights between the PLO factions that facilitated the mission. The sources explained that by backing the mutineers to take over Fatah posts in Al-Biqa', Syria was actually pushing the PLO further north far from the Israeli lines.

"The PLO has learnt that the areas from which Syria has succeeded to drive out the Fatah force will be discussed (between Syria and Mr. Shultz)," one of the sources said. He added that Syria intends to make a partial withdrawal of its troops in Lebanon according to an agreement that is expected to be reached with the U.S.

In a statement to the *Jordan Times*, PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman said that the escalation of guerrilla attacks by PLO commandos against the Israeli forces occupying Lebanon was one of the major reasons behind the Syrian move aimed at evacuating the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon.

The spokesman seemed to imply that Damascus considers that any escalation in guerrilla attacks against Israeli forces would provoke plans for opening the planned Syrian-American negotiations.

"The Syrians have exploited the differences within Fatah during the PLO-Jordan talks (on joint political moves for Middle East peace) and other organisational differences to hit Fatah and consequently the PLO under the banner [of] reform," Mr. 'Abd ar-Rahman said.

Meanwhile, and despite the fact that the Fatah rebels, backed by Syrian forces, have cut off supply routes to loyalist bases, morale remains high among the pro-'Arafat forces. Several fighters who came to Tripoli from the Al-Biqa' to meet the PLO leadership, said the fighters are ready to confront the Syrian soldiers in case of an attack. For the fighters, they said, "It is not a matter of loyalty to Mr. 'Arafat or Abu Jihad, but it is a determination to preserve the Palestinian revolution."

"We were and still are supporting calls for reform but Abu Musa's (the Fatah rebel leader) movement has ceased to be, and apparently it never has been, a reformist movement," the fighters said. "Abu Musa's group has become a tool in the hands of the enemies of the revolution," a young woman commando, said. The commando, who said she knows Abu Musa well, added that "It is painful to see Palestinian brothers killing each other."

"Abu Musa has always been a well-respected military leader," she said, adding that she believes Abu Musa's name was deliberately linked to the rebels in a ploy to win rebel support.

AFP: Syria Arrests Palestinians, Bans Vehicles

NC031900 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, Northern Lebanon, July 3 (AFP) — Syrian authorities have arrested dozens of Fatah cadres and banned all Fatah vehicles from Syrian roads, a Palestinian loyalist spokesman said here Sunday. He said 26 members of the main Palestine Liberation Organization wing had been arrested in two Palestinian camps in Damascus in the preceding 48 hours. Some 40 others were arrested last Monday in the Yarmuk camp after a demonstration against Syria's expulsion of Yasir 'Arafat, leader of both the PLO and Fatah.

The spokesman also said Syrian authorities were arresting all Palestinians disembarking at Damscus airport, even those carrying Arab passports.

(In Beirut, an Arab diplomatic source said a Saudi-Algerian delegation that went to Damascus Friday in an effort to settle the Syrian-Palestinian conflict left empty-handed.

(The delegates, the source said, were officially informed on their arrival that a meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad would not be possible.

(They met instead with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who told them that Syria was not involved in the inter-Palestinian conflict, and that Mr. 'Arafat and his second in command, Abu Jihad had been expelled because of their accusations against Syria.)

AD-DUSTUR: Palestinians Asked Not To Visit Syria

JN060712 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 6 Jul 83 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* —KHALIL al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has warned the Palestinian people wherever they might be and whatever passports or travel documents they carry against traveling to Syria until further notice.

In a cable distributed to all the Palestinian revolution offices throughout the world, Abu Jihad said that the Syrian authorities are currently arresting Palestinians arriving Syria even if they are carrying Arab passports. The authorities are also turning some of them back and improperly treating others.

Al-Wazir indicated that in an attempt to protect the Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution asks all Palestinian people not go go to Syria at present.

Fatah Battalion Joins Dissident Sa'id Musa
NC060650 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0628 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Last night, Sa'dallah Ja'far, official in charge of the Bissan battalion in Fatah, announced that he joined the Abu Musa group.

Military Official Joins Sa'id Musa Group
NC051824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1712 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Tense quiet continues to prevail in Al-Biqa'.

It was reported tonight that a Palestinian military official named Abu Ahmad Isma'il held a press conference in Ba'labakk today during which he announced that he and his 300 men have joined Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. However, independent sources said he has no more than 150 men. It is not yet known if the Abu Ahmad Isma'il who, according to news agency reports, has joined Abu Musa is Al-Haj Isma'il, who was in the south. The dissidents opposed to 'Arafat had opposed his assignment to a military post in Al-Biqa'.

Concerning the mediation mission being conducted by a six-man Palestinian committee, committee chairman Khalid al-Fahum said today that the committee will leave Damascus for Tunis tomorrow to brief 'Arafat on the results of its discussions with the Syrians and rebels. He added that the committee will resume its discussions in Damascus in a few days.

Fatah Dissidents Criticize 'Arafat Decision
NC061108 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Nimr Salih, a prominent mutiny leader, has said that the cease-fire is valid and agreed upon. However, this absolutely does not mean that the revolutionary uprising in the Fatah military positions and civilian offices has stopped. The uprising is continuing and escalating every day.

Following the third meeting of the ad hoc Palestinian committee under Al-Fahum, Nimr Salih further said: There is a unified understanding between us and this committee toward reaching positive results. We are working together to reach a sound and final solution regarding Fatah's status. He said that the committee and opponents were surprised by reports from Tunis that the Fatah command had asked for the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Lebanon. He said this matter is extremely serious and we totally reject it. He claimed that the Palestinian revolution forces will remain in Lebanese territory until Lebanon is liberated.

In the meantime, mutineer Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Umlah issued a statement in which he accused Yasir 'Arafat of having officially told the Lebanese authorities, through Arab-Islamic bodies, of his approval of the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon. He said that the orders given by 'Arafat to certain Palestinian military units to withdraw to the city of Tripoli in preparation for moving them by sea out of Lebanon is an extremely grave matter. This means, he said, that 'Arafat has defined his stand in serving the U.S. plan by facilitating the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Military Spokesman on Al-Biqa' Clashes
JN031646 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] In Al-Biqa' a military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution command has stated that the Ahmad Jibril group and groups of mercenaries have violated the cease-fire agreement upon learning of the arrival in Damascus of the committee that stemmed from the PLO Executive Committee. These groups launched an attack by armored forces, backed by Libyan tanks, on one of our positions in the Mazra'at 'Abbud area. This developed into fiery battles during which the fighters of the Palestinian revolution fought courageously in defense of their positions and managed to check three attacks by Ahmad Jibril's group and his mercenaries who are still wagering on striking at the Palestinian revolution to please Arab regimes.

Our heroes destroyed a number of vehicles belonging to Ahmad Jibril's group and his mercenaries and forced them to retreat. Our forces are still in control of the situation in the positions that were the targets of the attacks carried out by Jibril and his agent clique.

Palestinians Exchange Fire in Al-Biqa' 5 Jul
NC051600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Anxiety continues in the Al-Biqa' area as a result of military movements and concentrations and limited clashes.

At noon today the Abu Musa group in Al-Tayyibah exchanged artillery and rocket fire with 'Arafat's group in Hawsh Baradah. The sound of explosions was heard in the Jidta-Ta'labayya area.

Reports from Ba'labakk note that there is a general alert in the city and that there are armed groups in the streets. The reports say there are Syrian concentrations in the al-Qal'ah area, where it is possible to overlook the Palestinians' Wavell Camp. The Voice of Lebanon correspondent says that the Abu Musa group is receiving weapons from Syria on a recently opened road which links (Wadi al-'Asirah) in Ba'labakk with the mountainous border area.

It has been reported that the Syrians have set up a training camp for the Husayn al-Musawi group 50 km from Damascus. Iranian revolution guards supervise the artillery training.

MENA: Palestinian Source Cited on Message, Al-Biqa'
NC051839 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — Regarding the current situation in the Al-Biqa', an official Palestinian source has stated that what is happening there is a formal battle whose objective

is to liquidate the Palestinian military forces in the Al-Biqa' that are represented on all the Palestinian bases and to completely paralyze their movement on roads and elsewhere. The source said that the siege is taking place on a plain. The storming of any base is carried out as follows:

First come Syrian tanks, followed by Libyan tanks, and then by the Syrian As-Sa'iqah forces, which carry out concentrated shelling operations. When the base is seized, Abu Musa or one of the six dissidents comes to open the base. As a result of this, they have taken control of the Damascus-Beirut Road area in the south, and they are trying to storm the area from the north. They are also preventing any supplies from reaching the Palestinian forces.

The Palestinian source affirmed that it is not a case of Palestinian fighting Palestinian, but rather of Syrians fighting against the Palestinian forces. The source added that this is the price Syria is paying to the United States and Israel in return for a settlement.

The Palestinian source said that this military situation is serious, because Syria and Libya are trying to make the fighting appear to be Palestinian against Palestinian in order to justify their actions, just as happened in Tall az-Za'tar and in the 1976 attack. The source emphasized that it is the Syrians and Libyans who are fighting the Palestinians forces, and that only six dissident agents are supporting the Syrians and Libyans in this. The source said that this situation has been exposed on the Palestinian level, but not yet on the international level.

The source added that after (?the expulsion of Yasir 'Arafat), the Syrian stand was exposed and [words indistinct] demonstrations in the West Bank and Gaza. A Palestinian demonstration was also staged in the Al-Yarmuk Camp in Damascus in which 35,000 persons, including 15,000 Palestinians, participated. This is a situation that terrifies Al-Asad.

The source said that all the members of the PLO Executive Committee in Tunis have declared their support for Abu 'Ammar, as have the Fatah Central Committee and all the trustees of the Palestinian people. A mediation committee was formed to halt the fighting. The source added that the Palestinian Central Council has been convened and that this council will meet in Tunis in the next 3 days.

The source said that the Arab states support the PLO and are aware of the size of the dissidents.

Clash in Al-Biqa' 6 Jul; IDF Shell Syrian Position

NC060655 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0556 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] On the security level, inter-Palestinian clashes resumed at 0700 today. A short while ago we received a report that the clashes had eased somewhat. The dissidents, supported by the Syrian Army, exchanged artillery and rocket fire with 'Arafat loyalists in the Qummul hills in the Zahlah perimeter. Other clashes occurred in the Shtawrah perimeter after 'Arafat's groups retreated toward Ba'labakk.

Military sources consider that the goal behind the clashes is to tighten control of the international road as well as the remnant positions of 'Arafat loyalists.

While the inter-Palestinian clashes were continuing, Israeli positions in Al-Baruk shelled the Bawarij area and focused their shelling on a Syrian Social Nationalist Party barracks there, where a Syrian Social Nationalist training center is located. Israeli tanks participated in the shelling.

VOL: Syrians Destroy PLO Missile Base in Al-Biqa'

NC061026 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1019 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The Syrian forces have destroyed a missile position belonging to 'Arafat's group in the Ta'lbaya plain. The Abu Musa group set up a roadblock on the Majdalun-Ba'labakk road and opened fire on a range rover belonging to the 'Arafat group but missed it. Later, the roadblock detained two pro-'Arafat men who were driving a car in the same area.

Monte Carlo: PLO Sends Letter to Egyptians

JN051816 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] A Palestinian source in Cairo has stated that the Palestinian leadership sent a letter to Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The source said the letter deals with the crisis within Fatah.

INA: Numayri Reiterates Support for 'Arafat

JN052044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, 5 Jul (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has received a letter from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. WAFA reports that the letter, delivered to 'Arafat today by Dr Mahjub, President Numayri's special envoy, deals with developments in the Palestinian arena, events in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', and the situation in the region. In his letter, President Numayri reiterated Sudan's solidarity with the Palestinian revolution and its commitment to the PLO's unity under Yasir 'Arafat.

SANA: DFLP Statement Raps Iraq's 'Aziz Cairo Visit

JN032124 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2055 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jul (SANA) — The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has condemned the visit to Cairo by Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi regime's deputy prime minister. It affirmed that the visit is a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Baghdad and other Arab summits which stipulated the boycott of all forms of relations with the Egyptian regime.

In a statement issued today, the front said that this plan will weaken the Arab national position against [words indistinct] which threaten the Arab national cause and the rights of the Palestinian people to return and self-determination and the

establishment of their independent state under the PLO.

The statement added that this visit comes at a time when the U.S.-Israeli attacks are escalating against the frontline confrontation forces represented by Syria, the PLO, and the Lebanese nationalist forces.

The statement affirmed that the Iraqi regime's action will end the isolation not only of the Egyptian regime, but of the Camp David accords and the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. The statement said that the Arab countries' commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad and other Arab summits is the real test for supporting the Palestinian national struggle, Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese nationalist forces against Israeli aggression.

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Meeting Formulates Plan To Combat Oil Slick

LD021236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] At the end of their 1-week session in Manama the experts on the protection of the marine environment of the Persian Gulf states worked out a plan to combat the oil slick that has resulted from the oil leaking from Iranian oil wells in the Persian Gulf which were hit by missile attacks by Saddam's regime. On the basis of this plan both sea- and airborne steps could be taken to combat the oil slick in the Persian Gulf.

GCC Ministerial Council To Meet 22 August

LD042141 Riyadh SPA in English 1902 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] At Ta'if July 4 SPA — The Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will hold its regular meeting here on August 22 to discuss current Arab issues and recent developments.

The GCC finance and economic cooperation committee will also meet in At Ta'if on the same day to consider steps relating to the council's unified economic accord.

The council is made up of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Receives Prince Sa'ud Message

GF021930 Doha QNA in Arabic 1917 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Doha, 2 Jul (QNA) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, has received a message from Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal dealing with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

The message was delivered by Ibrahim al-'Uqayl, Saudi charge d'affairs in Qatar, during a meeting with the Qatari minister today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Shultz, King Fahd Press Statements Reported

LD051327 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1152 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] 5 Jul (SPA) — In a press statement at Jidda Airport, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has described his talks with his majesty the king as valuable and said that they dealt with a review and analysis of the situation in the region. He said that the Kingdom and the United States of America share the desire to see Lebanon recover its sovereignty and achieve the withdrawal of foreign troops from its territory.

Shultz said that he appreciated the security measures preventing Lebanon from being a platform against its neighbors, adding that the United States is continuing its peace efforts to find a solution to the Middle East problem as a whole, including the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Shultz also said that the aim of his visit to the region is to learn about the views and opinions of His Majesty King Fahd and the leaders of the region in order to give U.S. President Reagan an overall picture of the situation. He expressed his thanks to His Majesty King Fahd and the officials in the Kingdom for the warm welcome he received during his short visit.

On his part, Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: We share the hope to see Lebanon recover its indepenoence and sovereignty over its territory. For this purpose, the Kingdom has cooperated in the past and will continue to cooperate in the future. During the talks, we were happy to hear from the secretary of state that the United States is continuing its efforts for the independence of Lebanon, and that it was not forgetting the overall problem of the Middle East and the rights of the Palestinian people.

The talks with the secretary of state were fruitful and we hope that by this visit, which is leading him to other countries, and the talks he will hold will take the peace march forward, and that there will be important and good results toward the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and its ability to maintain its security and sovereignty over its territory.

In a reply to a journalist's question, his highness said: Israeli forces in Lebanon are occupation forces; we want to see them leave and see Lebanon capable of maintaining its security and stability with its own forces so that it will not need foreign forces.

French Foreign Minister Arrives on I-Day Visit

LD051643 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1605 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jul (SPA) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Jidda this evening for a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; Jamil al-Hujaylanm, the ambassador of the Kingdom to France; and the French ambassador to the Kingdom. He was also welcomed by Director of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry Salim Sunbul, and Commander of the Western Region General Salih as-Sudayyis.

On his arrival the French external relations minister told SPA that the aim of his visit to the Kingdom was to acquaint himself with the view of officials in the Kingdom on current issues in the Middle East.

On the other hand and in a similar statement, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal welcomed the visit of Mr Claude Cheysson to the Kingdom, saying that the visit will give the two countries the opportunity to discuss and exchange views on bilateral relations. His royal highness described these relations as good, but the two countries are naturally interested in joint meetings to review a number of issues of mutual interest regarding the Middle East. Mr Cheysson's visit to the Kingdom will be an occasion for reviewing these issues.

Meets With Prince Sa'ud

LD052132 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jul (SPA) — A meeting was held at 2100 today between Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and French Minister of External RelationsClaude Cheysson. On the Saudi side, the meeting was attended by Foreign Under Secretary for Political Affairs 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, Saudi Ambassador to France Jamil al-Hujaylan, Director of the Islamic and African Department at the Foreign Ministry Abbas Ghazzawi, and Director of the Foreign Information Department Dr Nizar Madani. On the French side, Director of the Middle East Department at the French Foreign Ministry [name indistinct],technical adviser to the foreign minister (Bruno Didi), and French Ambassador to the Kingdom Pierre Rocalve attended.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal gave a dinner in honor of the french minister of external relations, attended by his accompanying delegation and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Departs Jidda After Talks

LD060718 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0645 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 6 July — French ExternalRelations Minister Claude Cheysson left Jidda this morning at the end of his 1-day visit to the Kingdom during which he had talks with his Saudi counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who saw him off at the airport. Also present at the airport were Salim Sunbul, director of protocol at the Saudi Foreign Ministry, and the French ambassador to the Kingdom.

Prince Sultan Urges Arab Support for PLO

LD060931 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0710 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 6 Jul (SPA) — Second Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Aviation, and Inspector General Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has affirmed that the Kingdom is anxious to see the Arab front maintain its maximum level of coordination in order to face up to the rancorous Zionist forces.

In a statement to the newspaper *'Ukaz* published today, Prince Sultan said that any weakening of relations between the PLO and any Arab country will have a negative effect on the Palestine question, will weaken the Arab defense capability under the Arab peace plan, which was submitted as an acceptable Arab formula, and will create the opportunity for casting doubts about the PLO's credibility and its true representation of the Palestine people.

The organic relation between the PLO as a political and military structure, on the one hand, and Syria, on the other, must continue on the highest levels and in their strongest form in order to guarantee continuity in the role the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, Prince Sultan said.

Prince Sultan affirmed that the Kingdom, led by King Fahd, does all it can to preserve the spirit, essence, and nature of this historic and strategic relation.

Prince Sultan affirmed that Yasir 'Arafat is in need of a supporting Arab force to bolster his leadership of the PLO, settle all causes of differences among the Palestinian elements, and place the main objectives of the Palestinian people in the center of attention.

He urged that the present days of good will be used to tidy up the Arab house internally and bolster the Palestinian struggle for the good and safety of the Arab nation.

King Fahd Receives Visiting Qatari Ministers

LD051958 Riyadh SPA in English 1725 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Mecca 5 Jul (SPA) — This evening King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the royal palace in Mecca [Qatari Prime Minister] Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani, and Qatari Minister of Public Works Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah, who are currently on a visit to the Kingdom. They dined with his majesty.

Visiting YAR President Cited on Relations

LD012230 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2135 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 1 Jul (SPA) — YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih praised the efforts of the Kingdom and its eminent role in restoring Arab solidarity and the unity of Arab ranks. This role reflects and embodies the Kingdom's commitment stemming from its wise policy of unifying the efforts and exploiting the energies and abilities to confront the dangers facing the Arab and Islamic nations.

The Yemeni president said in a statement to SPA that his visit to the Kingdom to perform the minor pilgrimage was an opportunity for him to meet with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to discuss developments in the Arab arena, and especially what is happening concerning the Palestinian issue. It is also an opportunity to discuss issues of mutual interest and the means to develop strong relations between our fraternal peoples. The development of these relations, which have steadily grown and developed under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, is in the interest of the two fraternal peoples, will strengthen the ties of friendship, fraternity, and good-neighborliness, and will reinforce the strength of the Arab and Islamic nations.

UAE

Foreign Minister Receives Prince Sa'ud Message

GF031742 Doha QNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Jul (QNA) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, received today a message from Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. WAM has reported that the message deals with bilateral relations and current developments in the Arab arena.

The message was conveyed by Faris al-Hamid, Saudi charge d'affaires in Abu Dhabi, during a meeting with Rashid 'Abdallah today.

YAR

President Returns From Saudi Arabia 2 July

GF021720 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, returned to San'a' from Jidda at dawn today, following a visit to fraternal Saudi Arabia, during which he performed the rituals of 'Umrah [minor pilgrimage] and held important talks with his Brother Hing Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

'Ali Interviewed by Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH

JN051005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has described the visit to Egypt by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, as a starting point toward holding contacts between Egypt and other Arab countries.

In an exclusive statement to the Iraqi newspaper *Ath-Thawrah*, published today, Hasan 'Ali added that his talks with his Iraqi counterpart have created common ground of constructive dialogue in the service of the Egyptian-Iraqi relations.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that the talks he had with Tariq 'Aziz focused on the Iraq-Iran war, adding that Egypt holds a clear-cut and specific standpoint regarding this war. Egypt, he said, will endeavor to work out a solution to this war in coordination with the nonaligned countries, and also with other European countries.

Regarding the PLO, the Egyptian foreign minister said that the Egyptian and Iraqi views are identical, stressing that both countries agreed on the need to preserve the PLO's unity as a force for the national Palestinian struggle. They also agreed that preserving the PLO would mean preserving the unity of the Palestinian people in their struggle to safeguard their legitimate rights.

On Egyptian-Iraqi relations, the Egyptian foreign minister described them as cordial and satisfactory and that they could be promoted in the next stage. He added: We agreed on the bases that are necessary to promote these relations.

Diplomatic Missions To Follow Up Iraqi Talks

NC051646 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — MENA has learned that in light of the talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, the two sides have decided to entrust the diplomatic missions in both the Iraqi and Egyptian capitals to follow up the results of the visit and use the optimum means to implement these results in the various areas.

It is known that the two sides had previously agreed to increase the number of personnel at the diplomatic missions in both countries.

Somali Vice President Arrives in Cairo 3 July

NC032157 Cairo Mena in Arabic 2120 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (MENA) — Mohammed Ali Samantar, Somali vice president and minister of defense, arrived in Cairo from Rome tonight on a visit which will last several days. During his visit, he will hold talks with Egyptian officials on international issues of common concern to both countries, particularly African issues and bilateral relations.

He was received at the airport by the secretary at the presidential office 'Abd al-Fattah al-Manjuri, the assistant commander of the central area Major General Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, and the Somali ambassador in Cairo.

Meets Abu Ghazalah 4 July

NC041745 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, this afternoon received Lieutenant General Mohammad Ali Samantar, Somali vice president and defense minister. They discussed the means of strengthening military cooperation between the two countries.

Minister Leaves 5 July

NC050745 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0704 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — Lieutenant General Mohammed Ali Samantar, the Somali first vice president and minister of defense, this morning left Cairo to return to his country following a 2-day visit. During this visit, Samantar held discussions with senior officials. These discussions touched on the most topical Arab and African issues and on the means for bolstering the cooperation between Egypt and Somalia in the various domains.

The Somali official was seen off at the airport by Major General Hilal Salamah, commander of the central area.

'Continuing' Palestinian Contacts With Government

NC051457 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] A Palestinian source has declared that continuing Egyptian-Palestinian contacts are being held in order to brief Egypt on the developments facing the PLO and the Palestinian people and in order to hold consultations on the political situation.

In this regard, Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali has received a message from the Palestinian command on the realities of the situation inside the PLO.

Cheysson To Pay 4-Hour Visit to Cairo 7 July

NC060723 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Official talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson will begin tomorrow, Thursday morning. Cheysson is scheduled to arrive in Cairo on the morning of the same day.

A diplomatic source has said that the political discussions between the two minister will be of great importance. He added that the talks will have two parts: The first pertains to the

Middle East question — particularly the current situation in Lebanon, the withdrawal of the Israeli and foreign forces, the efforts to settle the Palestinian question, and the Iraq-Iran war. The second part pertains to Africa and will concentrate on the deteriorating situation in Chad, the Namibian question, and other African questions of mutual interest. They will also discuss relations between the two countries.

Cheysson's 4-hour visit to Cairo comes within his current visit in the Middle East area.

Libyan Pilgrims' Planes Allowed To Refuel

NC051353 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1321 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — An official source informed MENA that the Arab Republic of Egypt has allowed all Libyan planes carrying pilgrims to the holy lands of Al-Hijaz to fly over Egypt.

The source added that the Egyptian authorities have also permitted these planes to be fueled in order to help the brotherly Libyan people perform their pilgrimage.

No New Diarrhea, Vomiting Cases Reported

NC021557 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — It has been decided to open all the health offices to the public during the holidays and on official occasions for inoculation against summer diseases. The Ministry of Health has affirmed that the preventive medicine emergency room in the ministry has so far not received new reports about diarrhea and vomiting cases either from Cairo or from the rest of the governorates.

The ministry said that most of those who were hospitalized in Umbabah hospital have recovered, and 38 of them have been released. The 20 remaining patients will be released as soon as they recover.

The ministry affirmed that all serums and vaccines are available in all health offices, and that about 2 million citizens have so far been inoculated against summer diseases. Moreover, all the people who come in contact with the public, such as port and airport workers, food merchants, and hospital employees, have been inoculated. The rest of the citizens are currently being inoculated.

Opposition Paper on Alleged U.S. Military Base

PM041530 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Air Base with 100 Airmen in Egypt"]

[Text] The Egyptian Government has maintained total silence over *The Washington Post* report last week about the existence of a secret U.S. air base in an isolated part of Egypt.

The American paper said the Egyptian authorities asked that the existence of the base be kept secret, because of the difficulty of securing Egyptian public approval for giving bases to foreign forces on Egyptian soil.

The Washington Post attributed its information to U.S. sources closely linked to the Defense Department. The sources said that the U.S. air base in Egypt is manned by 100 airmen stationed there permanently. The air base also includes military installations worth $70 million and is described as being "very good for secret operations."

According to these sources, the United States previously used the base location in some landing operations but last year developed it into a full-fledged base. The base was also previously used for training military missions to the Middle East and for AWACS aircraft. The base installations enable it to receive two air squadrons.

Major General Richard Secord, U.S. deputy assistant Defense Secretary for Near Eastern, African and Asian Affairs [title as published], told the Senate Subcommittee for Military Construction that the base in Egypt is of extreme importance becuase of the presence of U.S. forces in Egypt.

The U.S. air base is one of many built by the Reagan administration overseas. A new group of bases in Morocco, Turkey, Liberia, and Honduras are being developed to the level of the Egyptian base.

Press circles note that the U.S. denial of the base's existence did not disclaim the presence of the U.S. airmen. A State Department spokesman admitted that there is a number of U.S. military personnel on temporary missions in various positions in Egypt, helping with the Egyptian military aid program and with the use of U.S. military equipment.

AL-AKHBAR Attacks Al-Qadhdhafi's Policies

PM041600 Cairo Al-Akhbar in Arabic 30 Jun 83 p 5

[Editorial: "Libya Threatening Africa's Security"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian-Sudanese leadership has served a warning on Libya and on any power that may support Libyan aggression against Chad, and the military command for the unity of the Nile has declared that Libya's threat to Chad is a direct threat to the security of the African countries and that, consequently, all these countries stand with Egypt and Sudan in order to confront Libyan aggression firmly and decisively.

Presidents Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri stressed in a statement issued following their meeting yesterday that Libya's threats are a blatant violation of the UN and OAU Charters. The two presidents declared their support for Chad's legitimate government and its resistance to such external aggression with all its might. On the other hand President Mubarak's and President Numayri's contacts with African heads of state and African diplomats who have recently visited Cairo have shown that the Libyan stand cannot be ignored. This is the result of Al-Qadhdhafi's action following the situation he faced at the OAU

conference in Addis Ababa, when he was forced to leave the conference and return to his country. It was natural, therefore, that Al-Qadhdhafi should try to take revenge, feeling that he was isolated and that all the African countries had abandoned him.

Chad President Hissein Habre has sent a letter of appreciation to President Husni Mubarak and to the Nile valley people for the support given to Chad's national unity. All signs indicate that Al-Qadhdhafi's machinations, conspiracies, and threats will be unable to weaken Chad. Al-Qadhdhafi will find that the internal situation in Chad is no longer what it used to be and that Chad is different from the country against which he used concentrations of forces and advisers in the previous battle. Chad has become tough, and Al-Qadhdhafi will not be able to find sufficient strength to overcome its tough stand.

We are certain that Al-Qadhdhafi knows this and is well aware of it. His conspiracy against Chad, or rather in support of the former Chadian president, is bound to be frustrated, and he will reap no gains from it. In fact it will bring destruction and loss to the man in whose support he mobilized his forces and exerted his efforts. If the situation reaches that point, we will find Al-Qadhdhafi surrendering on the pretext of preserving Chad's unity and removing the misunderstanding among the African countries. But it will be wrong to believe Al-Qadhdhafi's allegations and pretensions. Al-Qadhdhafi resorts to the fox's trick of feigning death in order to escape when cornered. But it seems that Al-Qadhdhafi's escape trick has become well known and that repeating it will be of no avail to him in the attempt to escape. We expect frustration and loss for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi which, we hope, will also be the lot of his lackey, the former Chadian president, in whose favor he intervened in order to bring him back to power.

Therefore, it is hoped that no mercy will be shown toward his intrigues, conspiracies, threats and all his devious means, by which he wants to sow strife across the entire continent because he heeds no national interest, mediation, or brotherly advice from reasonable people. If we were to count the number of incidents in which Al-Qadhdhafi sought to create strife among the Arabs and Africans, we would not find an inch of land that was spared his intrigues, conspiracies and aggression. In fact, Al-Qadhdhafi's machinations can no longer be tolerated France's commitment to support the Chadian Government under Hissein Habre. Mitterrand said that there is a military cooperation agreement between France and Chad concluded in 1976, under which France respects its commitment to Chad.

Communique Reports 27 Iranians Killed

JN051642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces yesterday evening and today killed 27 Iranians and destroyed 2 guns, 2 tubular launchers, 3 vehicles, and 2 hardware stockpiles.

Communique No 1,143 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command this evening says that the forward Iraqi forces' observation posts saw columns of smoke billowing from the Iranian forces' positions and heard the sound of the explosions in these positions. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,143 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our courageous Armed Forces continue their triumphant activities against the forces of the Iranian regime which covets the territory of lofty Iraq and seeks to harm the future of its sons. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our units engaged an enemy troop concentration, its military hardware, and emplacements opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield with their artillery, killing 21, wounding many, and h ting 2 guns, 3 vehicles, and 1 hardware stockpile. Our forward observation posts saw columns of smoke billowing from the enemy positions and heard the sound of explosions.

2. Our forward units sighted two tubular launchers opposite their positions in the Maysan operational sector. They engaged them with their artillery, hit them and destroyed them.

3. Our forward units struck an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing six and destroying one vehicle, one infantry position, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 July 1983

Baghdad Azeri Urges Iranian Leaders to End War

GF060724 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: It has been 4 years now that the confused and deceitful mullahs ruling in Iran, who do not concern themselves with the interests of the Iranian people, have divided that country and forced the Iranian peoples to live in hunger and under the ensuing disasters.

While on the one hand these rulers continued to resort to the most vile frauds to crush the national opposition forces in Iran, on the other, they moved to wage an inimical war against revolutionary Iraq, voicing their opposition, in the meantime, to ending the fighting.

The Khomeyni war, which has been continuing for the past 35 months, has not only disrupted peace and tranquillity in the entire region but also caused the death of thousands of innocent people. As a result of illogical and [word indistinct] attacks, the poor Iranians who were forcibly sent to the battlefronts by the deceitful and non-Muslim Iranian rulers have been killed and buried. A number of illiterate people, who regarded Khomeyni's adventurous decrees as being of divine origin, also rushed to the battlefronts wearing Khomeyni's remarks as talismans around their necks. However, instead of entering paradise, they have been converted into ashes under intensive artillery and mortar fire. The innocent sons of the Iranian peoples who were abducted by Khomeyni's ruffian guards also died at the battlefronts.

Khomeyni stands behind all these horrible crimes. And, standing behind Khomeyni is the United States and Israeli Zionism. The criminal Persian stance headed by Khomeyni, who has converted Iran into a bloodbath, crushed and divided the Iranians and deprived the peoples of Iran of everything, is doomed to be condemned by history.

A total of 34 months have lapsed since the beginning of the war. In the course of all this time, the imposters in Qom and Tehran resorted to every pretext with a view to prolonging the war. They have suffered heavy losses but failed to learn any lessons from the bloody fighting. However, taking into consideration the interests of the peoples of Iran and remembering the historic neighborly relations the Iranian peoples have had with the people of Iraq, we would like to repeat the following: O confused leaders in Tehran, Qom and, Jamaran; O illiterate rulers who have crushed the peoples of Iran and placed the chains of captivity on them through torture and oppression, come to your senses and act in a wise way compatible with the spirit of the current century. Remember the clashes in the vicinities of Shush, [name indistinct], and Fakkeh. Remember the losses you have suffered at the battlefronts of Fakkeh and Maysan. Do not forget the defeats you have suffered. You do not have anything to gain from a prolonged war. You are fighting with an aggressor's mentality. Thus you are a confused, illiterate, and deceitful group of aggressors who act against justice.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Cairo 5 July

JN051434 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, returned here today at the end of a 2-day visit to Cairo.

In a statement to INA, Tariq 'Aziz said that he conveyed an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to his brother President Husni Mubarak. He also held a series of meetings with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and met with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

Tariq 'Aziz said that his talks in Cairo were characterized by the sincere and responsible desire of the leaders of the two fraternal countries to promote bilateral relations in all possible fields in such a manner that will serve their joint interests and will

strengthen the Arab stand for confronting the dangers and multifaceted challenges to which this nation is being subjected.

Tariq 'Aziz said that President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian officials appreciate the brotherly relations with Iraq. He said they highly value the need to put forth a practical formula for relations between the two countries that will effectively contribute to the consolidation of the Arab situation, which is currently subjected to threats in view of the fragmentation of the Arab stand and the suspect policies which some Arab parties are implementing with clear backing from colonialist forces and Zionist quarters, irrespective of the false slogans behind which these policies are being carried out.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed that Iraq and Egypt have agreed to support the PLO, safeguard its unity, and support the PLO's legitimate representatives. They also vehemently condemn the conspiracies which seek to fragment the PLO and the Palestinian revolution forces whose objective is to peddle suspect policies and plans which aim to liquidate the Palestinian cause, and impose a state of division, fragmentation, and internecine fighting in the Arab homeland, particularly in the Arab east. These are the strategic plans which the Zionist enemy seeks to implement in the region for completing its designs of expansion and settlement in the occupied territories and for imposing Zionist hegemony on the Arab region after exhausting it, fragmenting it, and instilling a state of despair.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the central pan-Arab requirements and supreme pan-Arab interests continue to dictate the adoption of such a formula for relations between Iraq and Egypt in view of Egypt's strategic importance in the Arab homeland and the desire that has been expressed by the Egyptian leadership to activate Egypt's role in the Arab world. Iraq welcomes this and responds in a spirit of pan-Arab responsibility.

Tariq 'Aziz said that his talks with Egyptian officials dealt with activating bilateral relations in the economic and technical spheres and in other spheres, stressing that some constructive initiatives in these spheres have been reached. Tariq 'Aziz added that it was agreed to continue consultations and coordination between the two countries' officials in service of their joint objectives and pan-Arab issues.

Tariq 'Aziz left Cairo this morning. He was seen off by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Trade Minister Receives Japanese Official

JN031128 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1022 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, today met with Nakayama, the Japanese foreign minister's adviser. The two sides discussed the means of promoting trade and economic relations between the two countries within the framework of the 1974 technical and economic cooperation agreement, and the documents attached to it. They also reaffirmed the need to expand cooperation in the service of the two friendly peoples.

Kurdistan Council Election Set for 5 August

GF051216 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The supreme commission supervising the elections of the Legislative Council of the self-ruled Kurdistan region has set Friday, 5 August as the date for electing council members. In this regard, the commission issued the following statement:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 39 of the law of the Legislative Council of self-ruled Kurdistan region, No 56 of 1980, the supreme commission supervising the elections of the Legislative Council has decided the following:

The voting process of the election of the members of the Legislative Council of the self-ruled Kurdistan region will begin on Friday, 5 August 1983 at 7 a.m. and end at 7 p.m. on the same day.

[Signed] 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command and chairman of the supreme commission supervising the elections of the Legislative Council.

Dailies Discuss PLO-Syrian Mediation Efforts
JN020926 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Arab Mediation — The Middle of the Road," *Sawt ash-Sha'b* says: It is not sufficient for the Arab mediation currently taking place between Damascus and 'Arafat on the one hand, and Fatah and its dissident wing on the other, to stop midway between those who rebelled against legitimacy and resorted to arms in settling their disputes or between the warring parties and those who fanned and fueled the dispute.

The Arab mediation would achieve something and make the Arab impact effective if it represents an Arab consensus that opposes division and disputes between any two Arab sides. There is great hope that the Saudi-Algerian joint committee will succeed in ending the fratricide and preventing interference in the affairs of Fatah and the Palestinians to help contain the differences that are disabling the organization. However, this hope would be greater if the effort expanded to a joint Arab effort that would represent a consensus and a united position on the current developments and be translated to other Arab disputes.

If the Saudi-Algerian effort is required and appreciated by the Arab masses, then we hope that the framework of this effort will expand to assume a pan-Arab dimension and set a precedent for settling many disputes. No one can deny the fact that the Fatah crisis is a result of these disputes and that its continuation is an inevitable consequence of continued Arab disputes that are daily becoming more entrenched.

Sawt ash-Sha'b adds: We realize that settling all Arab disputes at once is a difficult task and cannot be achieved. However, it would not be impossible had every Arab dispute been dealt with at the pan-Arab and regional levels before it became more entrenched, and had Arab efforts been more effective and comprehensive.

The separate mediations were, to a certain extent, able to calm the situation between the two Fatah wings. However, handling the situation requires more than just an effort and position that does not accept the middle of the road as the final station, but aims for the end of the road to achieve its objectives. The PLO Executive Committee statement explains the Palestinian position that calls for noninterference in Palestinian affairs and for making the inter-Palestinian dialogue adopt the required democratic course.

We hope that all parties will respond to this course and that all other parties will cease undermining Fatah and Palestinian unity and refrain from attempts to contain the PLO and its independence. We also hope that the Arab mediation will adopt this position and support it in its efforts.

Under the headline "Will the Mediation Efforts Succeed in Settling the Dispute?" *Ad-Dustur* says: Despite the rejection by the spokesman of those who rebelled against the Fatah leadership in Damascus yesterday, and despite the brief Syrian statement on the visit to the Syrian capital by the Saudi- Algerian mediation committee, there are hopeful signs that the efforts to contain the differences in Fatah, or between 'Arafat and the Syrian authorities, may have achieved positive results that will quell the sedition, calm the emotions, and restore to the Palestinian fighters the thing they need most under the current circumstances: unity of rank and opinion.

Ad-Dustur adds: It is too premature to make a firm judgment on the outcome of the efforts of the committee, which was formed by Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis, to travel to Damascus and hold discussions with Syria and the dissidents in order to end their current differences. However, the mere establishment of the committee is a clear indication that the leadership of the organization, despite its open accusation of the Syrian authorities' support for the dissidents and attempts to contain the PLO, has kept the door open for Damascus and the dissidents to hold a dialogue and reach an understanding on the dispute.

Moreover, the freezing of military operations in the Al-Biqa' yesterday, and the statement issued by seven resistance factions declaring commitment to a cease-fire and affirming concern for the independence of the organization under 'Arafat, is a rational trend that will curtail flaming emotions, put comradeship-in-arms above all temporary disputes, and strengthen the status of 'Arafat as leader of the revolution and commander of its factions.

Ad-Dustur concludes: It is difficult to predict the Syrian reaction to these developments. However, we would like the Syrian authorities to fulfill one wish; namely, to respond to calls for reconciliation, to meet the other part half way, and to provide a suitable atmosphere for settling the dispute. When we hear Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir bless the Syrian attempts to control the PLO, it becomes our right to expect Syria to disappoint him and shatter his dreams and treat the organization in a way that contradicts what is expected by Washington and Tel Aviv.

Under the headline "Mediations and the Time Factor," *Ar-Ra'y* says: The Arab arena is currently witnessing two mediation efforts: restoring cohesion to the Fatah ranks, and reconciliating Palestinian-Syrian relations. One of the mediation efforts is being carried out by a joint Saudi-Algerian delegation and the other by a subcommittee of the PLO Executive Committee, which ended its emergency meeting in Tunis recently.

Although no one expected the state of affairs to reach the stage of mediation between the Fatah factions on the one hand, and Fatah and Syria on the other, the fact that it has will make all parties to the dispute, including the mediation teams, bear a great responsibility. This responsibility is demonstrated not by entering into futile bargaining, but by paying attention to the great importance of the time factor on which Israel wagers. Israel considers itself the only profiteer from the dispute and employs its gains in accordance with its aims and designs in the region.

Ar-Ra'y adds: Therefore, the issue must no longer be confined to just restoring Fatah unity and settling the Palestinian-Syrian differences, but must also center on achieving this aim quickly and without hesitation because time is the essential part of the desired results. Moreover, these efforts will be completely futile, despite all their positive results, if it is too late.

There is no doubt that all parties realize the importance of the time element because it is a double-edged sword. Therefore, they are all called upon to respect it and benefit from it in the best possible way. They must also remember that the Arab masses, who consider the division in Fatah and the Syrian- Palestinian differences as stabs directed against them, cannot but look up to the parties themselves to complete and conclude their task quickly so the Arab effort will move from reconciliation among the comrades-in-arms and their brothers to the mobilization of Arab energies toward confronting the common enemy and stimulating the march to regain the usurped rights.

Commentary on Syrian Efforts To Control PLO

JN032028 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] It is not easy for the Syrian sources and Damascus media to succeed in absolving the Syrian regime of the Al-Biqa' events. The official Syrian position on the PLO and its legitimate leadership makes the Syrian regime's attempt to strike at the Fatah movement and, consequently, to liquidate the freedom and independence of the Palestinian decision completely understandable. The Syrian regime aims at containing the organization. This simply is the objective. It works for this objective through an unbelievable justification and under the cover of the dissidence in Al-Biqa' which could not have developed and escalated were it not for the open Syrian support for the group of those who deviated from the organization's legitimacy and leadership.

The political, propaganda, and military support presented by the Syrian regime to the group of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] is not aimed at serving Palestinian interests as much as it is aimed at achieving two things:

1. The imposition of Syrian control of the Palestinian resistance, especially its military side. A Syrian source, 2 days ago, pointed out that Damascus insists on the need for military coordination with the Palestinian resistance. Military coordination here means that the Palestinians cannot carry out any operation against the invasion forces in Lebanon without the advance approval of the Syrian regime. This is to prevent operations which may lead to Syria's involvement in a war with Israel.

2. Damascus, after containing the PLO politically and militarily, will then make itself the chief diplomatic spokesman in the Middle East, which is known to be one of the hot spots in the world. What is dangerous about this is that Damascus wants to turn the PLO, and its legitimate representation of the Palestinian people, as well as its political victories, into a card in the hands of the Syrian regime. Consequently, the Palestinian issue would be changed from being the central issue of the Arab nation and its struggle into an exploitation and blackmailing tool for other than the national and pan-Arab interests.

We hope that the Syrian-Palestinian conflict is a mere dispute resulting from misunderstanding, as the PLO Executive Committee official spokesman has announced. But the development of the dispute into interecine fighting, and the Syrian forces action against the Palestinian fighters by besieging their positions and cutting off their supplies, assert that the Syrian regime is going to the furtherest limits in its hostility toward the PLO and its legitimate leadership. The question also is not one of mere difference in viewpoints between this legitimate leadership and the group of Abu Musa. In fact, Abu Musa's demand to temporarily take over the leadership of the Fatah movement in lieu of its present leadership is an indication that the question is not a mere dispute resulting from misunderstanding, but a conspiracy in the real sense of the word against the organization's political gains, its legitimate and sole representation of the Palestinian people, and Arab and international support granted to it.

Until the PLO mediation committee achieves its objective and succeeds in saving the Palestinian resistance and cause from becoming a card for Syrian diplomacy, we hope that all the Palestinian revolution's sons will realize the danger of what is being plotted against them, especially the hostility which has been shown by the Syrian regime throughout the critical years experienced by the Lebanese territory, and the Palestinian resistance and its faithful friends.

Further Report on Second Round of Shultz Talks
NC051944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpt] A clear U.S. commitment to the goals on Lebanon as declared by the U.S. President is the result of the Lebanese-U.S. discussions which President Amin al-Jumayyil held today with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

As is known, two rounds of talks were held. Minister Salim and Secretary Shultz chaired the Lebanese and U.S. sides in the first round, which discussed the withdrawal of Israel. President al-Jumayyil chaired the second round, which was attended by Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Minister Salim, and Secretary Shultz. The discussions dealt with the political aspects of the situation. Shultz left for Damascus at 1520 this afternoon accompanied by Ambassadors Draper and Fairbanks. U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib stayed behind in Beirut.

Shultz and Salim were as frank as diplomacy permits when they answered the various questions posed at the joint news conference they held following the discussions. Before giving the statements, we will start with the atmosphere of the discussions and what took place. Here is our colleague Joe Sa'adah from the Presidential Palace:

[Begin Sa'adah recording] Is it possible to talk about practical results of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Beirut? Everybody asserts that the purpose of the visit was to gather information and become acquainted with the situation on the spot. However, the Lebanese hope that this visit will produce practical results similar to the results which Secretary Shultz achieved during his previous shuttle visit to the area.

As is clear, the aim is to discuss the means which would lead to the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and consequently to the realization of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. The task is difficult, the parties are many, and the maneuvers and pressures are numerous. However, the determination is great. The Lebanese insistence, as well as the U.S. commitment to Lebanon and to the realization of the complete withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon are clear.

SecretaryShultz briefed the Lebanese side on the results of his discussions with King Fahd and other Saudi officials. He emphasized that the United States is committed to settling the Lebanese question, which it considers to be the key to settling the various issues in the area. King Fahd has assured Secretary Shultz that Saudi Arabia is prepared to continue to play a leading role in this respect, harmonious with its policy of reconciliation among all Arab states.

The Lebanese side explained to Secretary Shultz that it insists on complete withdrawal, and that it rejects any partial withdrawal if it is not a first step toward a complete withdrawal. It also explained that Lebanon is prepared to fill any security vacuum. President al-Jumayyil stressed the need to ascertain that his forthcoming visit to Washington, which was also discussed, will produce practical results. Secretary Shultz understood the situation and reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to settle the Lebanese question in accordance with the declared joint aims.

Lebanon told the U.S. secretary of state that it fears that the Syrian-Palestinian conflict in Al-Biqa' might receive international attention in a way which would divert world attention from the Lebanese question. Lebanon explained that the occupation armies are the cause of the events in Al-Biqa', and that there would have been no clashes if the Syrians and Palestinians were not present on Lebanese territory. It further explained that the occupation forces cannot guarantee a real security. Lebanon believes that the Syrian-Palestinian conflict will not affect the Lebanese issue if an agreement is reached with Syria on the withdrawal of the Syrian forces. However, this conflict will have its effect in the long run if Syria can possess the Palestinian card, and therefore have more freedom in the negotiations to solve the Middle East crisis and prevent Yasir 'Arafat from holding negotiations with Jordan within the framework of President Reagan's initiative, which assigns no role to Syria.

Today's discussions were useful. They have given Lebanon a new strength, as evidenced by Secretary Shultz' reassertion of the goals set by Presidents al-Jumayyil and Reagan, and which are summed up as follows:

1. The realization of a compelte withdrawal of all foreign armies.

2. The establishment of Lebanon as an independent and unified state capable of ruling its territory and guaranteeing its safety.

3. The adoption of appropriate security measures precluding any attacks on any neighboring state from the lands of Lebanon.

Secretary Shultz will send Ambassador Draper to Lebanon again to brief the Lebanese officials on the results of Shultz' forthcoming discussions in Syria and Israel within the framework of the Lebaense-U.S. coordination, which was agreed upon during these discussions, on everything connected with Lebanon. [end Sa'adah recording]

We will begin the statements which were made after the meeting at the Palace with Prime Minister al-Wazzan's statement:

[Begin recording] [Al-Wazzan] Your question is comprehensive, and it calls for a long answer. However, the fact is that our discussions did not cover all of these topics. Secretary Shultz has not brought us anything new. It appears that he is on an exploratory tour in order to form an opinion or to come out with a stand which would serve the implementation of the agreement. We have provided him with nothing new. We insist on the implementation of the complete and comprehensive withdrawal. The agreement, as far as we are concerned, does not mean anything beyond achieving this goal. We said in the past, and we reiterate, that the agreement is nothing but a means to achieve a total withdrawal.

The discussions were an occasion to explain to Mr Shultz our position on rejecting the partial withdrawal or the so-called redeployment of the Israeli forces. I believe that our explanation has convinced Mr Shultz. He has assured us that the U.S. stand on the question of the comprehensive withdrawal has not changed. All the negotiations and all of our actions in the past few months were directed toward this principal goal — ending the Israeli occupation and achieving the other withdrawals.

[Unidentified reporter] Until the efforts are completed and the withdrawals are made, the situation remains painful and critical to Lebanon, which cannot wait long. What steps do you intend to take until the efforts produce practical results?

[Al-Wazzan] It is not within our power to take many measures in this regard, because the matter does not depend solely on us. There is more than one Lebanese and non-Lebanese party in the arena. In our contacts with the Lebanese sides, we insist that they be fully vigilant and rise up to the level of the national responsibility. Confronting all dangers requires unity. However, what the non-Lebanese are doing on our arena is beyond our control, and we can do nothing about it other than continue the necessary contacts. This is why I said that we do not hold many cards in this respect. However, we act within our capacities. Our stand and that of all the Lebanese is one, and our path and theirs are one. We will continue to work toward our salvation. [end recording]

Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Salim made two brief statements at the outset of their joint press conference. They then answered questions, which dealt in particular with the U.S. stand on Lebanon's fears.

Secretary Shultz said: I would like to express my appreciation to President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and Foreign Minister Salim, as well as to their assistants, for the hospitality which we were accorded. We have fully reviewed the entire situation and our strategy. We discussed with President al-Jumayyil his forthcoming visit to Washington. We will now continue our trip to Damascus.

Minister Salim replied by welcoming Secretary Shultz. He said: It is our pleasure to welcome Secretary Shultz, whose visits to Beirut are always associated with success, optimism, and confidence. We in Lebanon walk with the United States along this difficult path facing Lebanon. We know that this path will lead to a total withdrawal, and to the restoration of Lebanon's full sovereignty and independence.

Salim added: We have reviewed the activities which have taken place since last May. We have also discussed the points raised, and some details which must be discussed more thoroughly in Washington. We have been reassured again about the U.S. commitment — which has not withered — to support this valiant and small democracy, which is in fact great, and which is called Lebanon. We thank President Reagan for his support, and for the effective and decisive way in which Secretary Shultz is implementing the questions raised.

Asked about the practical results of this visit, Minister Salim said: I believe that we have discussed some specific points and debated some of the problems confronting us. We have also discussed some options and all ways of reaching solutions. I believe that the main result of this visit is that we now understand the situation better. Consequently, we can plan to deal with it more effectively in order to achieve the cherished results more quickly. Lebanon cannot wait for long to see the realization of the full withdrawal of all the foreign forces from its territory.

RFL on U.S. Commitment to Lebanese Security

NC051228 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] At 1230 today the second round of talks was held. It was attended on the Lebanese side by President al-Jumayyil and Foreign Minister Salim, and on the U.S. side by Secretary of State Shultz and Ambassador Habib. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan joined the meeting at 1300. The meeting is still in progress.

At a time when no official information has been released — apart from the fact that the U.S. secretary of state will leave for Damascus at 1500 today and that the Lebanese side hopes that Shultz will be able to secure a Syrian official position on the agreement, especially since they have not yet officially defined their position — at this time, it was learned that Shultz affirmed to President al-Jumayyil the continuing U.S. support for Lebanon to liberate its land from all foreign forces, and that Washington will spare no effort in achieving this. Shultz pointed out that the time factor will not cool this U.S. decision.

Shultz reaffirmed his country's commitment to Lebanon's security, reiterating that this security is part of the U.S. strategy in the Middle East. He pointed out that to achieve Lebanon's sovereignty and to bring about the withdrawal of the foreign forces, his country will not rule out other solutions if the negotiations do not succeed — albeit it insists that the diplomatic activity take its course.

It has also been learned that the president of the republic and Secretary Shultz agreed on increasing the size of the multinational force as soon as progress is made in the negotiations. But clear results of Shultz' tour, as informed sources have pointed out, may appear during the meeting of Presidents Reagan and al-Jumayyil on 25 July.

Press on Shultz' Visit, Withdrawal of Forces

NC051032 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on Shultz' tour, the newspaper *An-Nahar* says: The U.S. secretary of state knows that the number one test of President Reagan's administration is currently being held in the Middle East, specifically in Lebanon. It is not easy for President Reagan's administration to dissociate itself from Lebanon's crisis and its destiny. If such improbable dissociation causes unprecedented harm to Lebanon, which wagered on the U.S. role, the damage that will affect the United States will be great, and serious, both politically and militarily, and at the expense of vital interests.

How can the United States solve the Middle East crisis if it cannot resolve Lebanon's crisis? What will remain of President Reagan's initiative if the foreign forces' withdrawal from Lebanon is delayed? Therefore, the question of saving the Lebanese-Israeli agreement remains a necessity and requirement for the United States. It is a question which Lebanon regards as a

prerequisite for achieving comprehensive withdrawals. If delaying the comprehensive withdrawals increases the difficulties of achieving the principle of withdrawals and restoring sovereignty, then the delay in saving the agreement will increase the difficulties of achieving its basic goals.

The paper adds: All this will give a comprehensive picture to President al-Jumayyil before his visit to Washington. The tours of Shultz and Cheysson and the accompanying Israeli moves and the U.S.-Syrian dialogue give rise to hope for a solution and give clearer purport to the president's visit to the United States.

As-Safir quotes a political source as saying: The U.S. and the Lebanese sides have rejected the principle of the unilateral and partial Israeli withdrawal lest such a withdrawal gives Syria new cards to justify its continued presence in Lebanese areas on the pretext that Israel remains in other areas . The source affirms that the rejection of the Israeli partial withdrawal by Lebanon and Washington is based on mutual wagering on efforts being made for negotiations with Damascus so that it changes its stance regarding its withdrawal and so that a mutual Israeli and Syrian withdrawal can be achieved instead of the unilateral Israeli redeployment. The source adds, according to the paper, that certain plans are being worked out which might lead to important political changes, to changes in stances, and to more flexibility in the Syrian stance.

Diplomatic Sources Comment on Shultz Visit
NC041700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Beirut is taking place at the request of Lebanon. Lebanese officials believe that he should acquaint himself with Lebanon's views and brief them on the proposals he is carrying.

Diplomatic sources in Beirut pointed out today that a distinguished personality at Secretary Shultz' level does not come to the area unless he is carrying new proposals, or unless he considers that his presence in the area can contribute to the creation of new facts. If Secretary Shultz' visit to the area and President al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington take place without producing any positive results, this will weaken rather than strengthen the situation.

The sources think that the goal of Secretary Shultz' visit is to find ways to strengthen the Lebanese position, because the United States is committed to saving Lebanon and it might be better for Secretary Shultz to talk directly to Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad, King Fahd, and the Israeli prime minister. Therefore, it is very useful for the U.S. secretary of state to come to Beirut to personally acquaint himself with the developments which have taken place since his last visit to the area about 2 months ago. It is known that President al-Jumayyil will visit Washington soon, and he is interested in achieving concrete results during his visit.

Sources on Government Stance on Withdrawals
NC051005 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Well-informed sources today declared that the question of Israel's partial withdrawal from Lebanon does not concern Lebanon and is not being considered by the Lebanese officials, who absolutely reject it. Before signing the agreement, Israel had hinted at the possibility of the partial withdrawal of its forces from some of the territory under its occupation. Lebanon's stance in this respect is clear, namely that Lebanon is not prepared to discuss this subject.

What concerns Lebanon, according to the same sources, is the state of affairs for which Lebanon embarked on difficult and hard negotiations for 5 months and signed an agreement to achieve, namely the foreign forces' withdrawal from its territory and the restoration of the legitimate authority's control through its armed forces led by the army. The Lebanese-U.S. talks will be held in accordance with this stance.

Higher Liaison Committee Meets in Beirut 5 July
NC051858 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1712 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] At its meeting at the Presidential Palace today, the Political Committee of the Higher Liaison Body discussed the military plans prepared to fill the vacuum in case of withdrawals from the mountain. It issued instructions to study the military situation under all future eventualities. Members of the Political Committee were informed of Lebanon's stand rejecting partial withdrawals if they are not within the framework of a timetable for complete withdrawals.

The Political Committee's meeting today was attended by French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry; the representatives of the U.S., Italian, and British Embassies; and commanders of the multinational force. Staff Major General Habib Faris, the general coordinator of the multinational force, deputized for President Amin al-Jumayyil in presiding over the meeting.

Al-As'ad, Al-Wazzan on Partial Withdrawal
NC052120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad has expressed concern over the partial withdrawal, saying: This is dangerous, particularly if there are premeditated intentions behind the partial withdrawal to turn the areas which will be evacuated into divided areas that will not calm down and will not come under the control of the Lebanese security. In such circumstances, the partial withdrawal would mean that Israel's main ambition of staying in the south has been realized. It is feared that the Israeli occupation would become permanent and final.

During his reception of journalists' doyen Milhim Karam today, al-As'ad emphasized that the normalization and judaization which are being concocted in the south now are more dangerous than the current sedition in the mountain. Speaker al-As'ad said the Palestinian dissension does not affect Lebanon's position either positively or negatively. He asserted the U.S. side has the ability to hold an in-depth dialogue with Syria and that Secretary Shultz has such cards in his possession on his visit to Syria.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan also received Karam today. In his discussion with Karam, Prime Minister al-Wazzan emphasized that the support extended to the Lebaense question on the Arab, American, and European levels is the result of the move initiated and relentlessly followed up by President Amin al-Jumayyil. He considers that the goal of President al-Jumayyil's visit to the United States is to give a new impetus to our question in the post-agreement stage. He said: Lebanon has not sought an agreement which would perpetuate the occupation. It has not chosen the United States to be on our side through a ballot, but because it is the most influential in tackling matters with Israel.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: We are now in a new position following the agreement concluded with Israel. He considers the agreement as being held in abeyance, because it has not yet been implemented and the instruments of ratification have not yet been exchanged. He further stated: We need a new thrust to our question. The agreement is merely a means to liberate the homeland and end the occupation. We expect something new from the president's visit, something which would make the U.S. face its responsibilities as a superpower responsible to Lebanon and the world for all the conflicts taking place.

Regarding the Arab support for Lebanon, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The support Lebanon is receiving is not equal to the Arabs' capacities and resources or equal to the Arab East's capacities and resources, of which Lebanon is a part.

Concerning his opinion of the opposition to the government and the agreement, Al-Wazzan said: There are many kinds of opposition which one can classify. There is the opposition of those who have become accustomed to opposing solely for the sake of the opposition. I have nothing to tell these people and nothing to say to debate their stands. The constructive opposition which is based on analysis is an opposition which I welcome and demand.

President al-Jumayyil Sends Cable to Reagan

NC022004 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] In a cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the U.S. Independence Say, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today expressed Lebanon's appreciation of the U.S. efforts to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces and to restore the Lebanese state's sovereignty over all its territory.

President al-Jumayyil also expressed his appreciation of President Reagan's personal interest in the current efforts for restoring Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territory.

Karami, Al-Khatib Comment on Shultz' Return

NC040700 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami holds the United States responsible for Lebanon's state of affairs as a result of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He says: Whenever a U.S. envoy comes, we feel apprehensive, because his presence makes the situation explosive, and anxiety returns. Karami adds: We should not forget that the ill-omened agreement was a consequence of Shultz' visit. Today they are pretending to mediate with Israel not to implement the partial withdrawals. They are, in any case, responsible for our current situation as a result of the agreement which was attached to conditions Lebanon is incapable of implementing.

Deputy Zahir al-Khatib says those who wagered on the role of the United States and its good will and who responded to the U.S. desire to sign the agreement should realize the real stance of the United States, which is entirely Israel's ally. Deputy al-Khatib adds: We remind them that the U.S. Administration, through Reagan, Shultz, and Habib, has declared on several occasions its determination to attach the agreement signed between the Lebanese authority and Israel to the bandwagon of Reagan's plan at the regional level.

Diplomatic Source on Lebanese Stand, Withdrawals

NC060132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Optimism over results remains dependent on increased activity and constructive action. This has been noted by a Lebanese diplomatic source regarding Lebanon's stance on scheduled withdrawals. The source says: A comprehensive withdrawal cannot take place in a day and night. It must be according to a timetable. For this reason Lebanon wants a clear and comprehensive timetable for withdrawals and political contacts that will guarantee the implementation of this timetable. This means a Syrian consent to withdraw, which may not necessarily be coupled with the beginning of implementation.

The source adds: Lebanon believes that Syria will ultimately agree to negotiations but according to its terms, when it deems the time is appropriate. Syria is not compelled to make a decision now. Lebanon hopes that Shultz during his talks with Syrian officials will be able to find out what the Syrians want and their real stand. Lebanon also insists on separating its question from any other issue in the area although it is easy to link the Lebanese question with all current issues. Such a link will complicate a solution of the Lebanese question and Lebanon will become hostage to the issues of others.

The diplomatic source did not conceal Lebanon's fear that the Syrian-Palestinian conflict will divert the attention of international and political opinion from the Lebanese question. Lebanon believes that the Al-Biqa' events are due to the presence of the occupation armies. If the Syrians and Palestinians were not on Lebanese territory, there would have been no clashes. Therefore, any real security cannot be guaranteed through occupation forces in the long term. The situation in Al-Biqa' will affect the Leb-

anese question if Syria can hold on to the Palestinian card. Then it will have more freedom to negotiate a solution of the Middle East problem. Syria might prevent 'Arafat from negotiating with Jordan within the framework of President Reagan's initiative. As is known, Syria has no role in this initiative.

Lebanon believes that if an agreement is reached with Syria on Syrian withdrawal, the Syrian-Palestinian conflict will not affect a solution to the Lebanese question. In any case, such a conflict is still far from being settled. Although Lebanon opposes partial withdrawals, it is prepared to fill any vacuum. If partial withdrawal takes place as Israel desires, it might require the deployment of further multinational forces. Therefore, the multinational forces' reinforcement depends upon several factors, chiefly the political situation.

Speaker Calls For 'Dual Dialogue' on Withdrawals

NC052045 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad has called for a dual dialogue to eliminate the obstacles obstructing the implementation of the agreement on the withdrawals from Lebanon. On the one hand, he called for a dialogue between the West, represented by the United States, and the East, represented by the Soviet Union, on the other hand he called for a U.S.-Syrian dialogue. Speaker al-As'ad said this today after receiving a delegation of U.S. businessmen of Lebanese origin.

Pakistani Presidential Envoy Departs for Kuwait

NC051939 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Mahdi Mas'ud, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's envoy, has left Beirut for Kuwait, after giving President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil a letter from the Pakistani president and holding talks with the prime minister and senior officials.

IDF Adopts Security Measures in Mountain, South

NC050735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Calm has been maintained in the mountain area and no significant incidents have been rep ted. Meanwhile, the Israeli forces kept the international highway cut at Dahr al-Wahsh and Ruwaysat Sawfar.

A security report said that Lebanese Army Captain Emile Antonios was released yesterday after having been kidnapped by armed men in Hammana last Sunday.

The Israeli forces have adopted extraordinary security measures in the wake of the 2-day rotation operations among its ranks in the Ash-Shuf and the mountain areas.

In Sidon, the Israeli forces have also adopted new measures in the city and its suburbs on the pretext of maintaining the security situation following a wave of explosions recently. These measures include banning any person from wearing a military uniform and carrying arms, except the Internal Security Forces and Sa'd Haddad's forces. The measures also include banning the removal of sand from the Sidon coast.

The security sources indicated that the Israeli forces stormed ('Ayn Buswar) in Jba', arrested Zuhayr Husayn Shihadah, and confiscated a quantity of arms and explosives. The town's citizens gathered to prevent the Israelis from passing, but the Israelis opened fire in intimidation and withdrew together with the arrested person.

2 French Soldiers Killed in Building Collapse

NC061034 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1017 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Rescue teams are working to remove the rubble of the building that collapsed this morning in the Al-Manarah quarter near the Saudi Embassy. The building belongs to French veterinarian Colonel George Rozli. French Engineering Corpsmen had earlier entered the building, which had been listed for demolition because of cracks. However, it collapsed before it was demolished. So far, the bodies of two French soldiers have been removed, and the search is continuing for five other French soldiers and four workers, according to the latest reports.

Supervising the rescue work are As'ad Jirmanus, Jamil Bayram, French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry and Nazih Sham'un.

More Fatalities Reported

NC061100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1035 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Our correspondent in the Al-Manarah area where a building collapsed 1 hour ago is with us on the line to report on the latest developments:

[Begin live telephone dispatch] Sa'ib Diyab speaks to you from near the building which collapsed near the Saudi Embassy in Beirut. Preliminary information indicates that the building, composed of six stories, was owned by a French national, a doctor. The building collapsed while a unit of the French contingent with the multinational force was demolishing it. A year ago an explosion took place causing the building to crack. No families lived in the building. Rescue teams are removing the debris and recovering the victims. A security source estimated that there were 6 French soldiers and over 10 workers. Members of the Lebanese Army and of the Internal Security Forces are sealing off the area while rescue teams are removing the debris and recovering the victims. Shaykh As'ad Jirmanus, the government's commissioner to the military court, is presently in the area. He declined to make any statement but promised to talk later about the circumstances leading to the collapse of the building. Some area inhabitants say they heard an explosion but others denied this. Further details will be reported in other dispatches. [end live telephone dispatch]

Netherlands Envoy: UNIFIL 'Obstructed' by Israel

LD041213 Kuwait KUNA in English 1016 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut, July 4 (KUNA) — The ambassador of the Netherlands in Lebanon, Baron Seger van Voorst tot Voorst, stated that the U.N. interim force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was no longer able to fulfil its mandate in the south "as a consequence of the presence of Israeli military forces in the UNIFIL area."

In written answers to *Monday Morning*'s questions published today the Dutch envoy, who also serves as his government's ambassador to Jordan and Cyprus, charged that Israeli-backed militias were extorting payments from Lebanese citizens and Israeli troops were arresting Lebanese civilians in the south Lebanese area which the Security Council placed under UNIFIL control.

One of UNIFIL's tasks, he said, was to reinforce Lebanese authority in the south, but "all in all, Lebanese authority in the region is sharply eroding."

He added: "The danger of collision with the Israeli army and local militias grows."

The Netherlands Government, which has had an 800-man contingent with UNIFIL since March, 1979 and has lost seven soldiers in accidents in south Lebanon since then, announced last week that it would end its participation in the U.N. force on October 19 unless "entirely new circumstances" emerged in Lebanon by then.

Asked to explain his government's decision, Baron Seger wrote: "I can give you some elements. Since the Israeli invasion in June 1982, UNIFIL has no longer been able to fulfil, in an acceptable way, its tasks as decided by the Security Council of the United Nations.

"A very important task among these is the reinforcement of the effective authority of the Lebanese Government in the area. In recent months, UNIFIL has been obstructed in its actions more than ever before as a consequence of the presence of Israeli military forces in the UNIFIL area."

He explained: "Local militias under the protection and with the support of the Israeli army have extorted payments from the population, threatening them if payment is refused. Furthermore, they put up road blocks and control posts. The Israeli army runs patrols in the UNIFIL area and arrests citizens repeatedly. Moreover, as a consequence of these actions by the Israeli army, training of Lebanese troops assigned to UNIFIL has had to be sharply reduced.

"All in all, Lebanese authority in the region is sharply eroding."

Baron Seger warned that "although the morale of the Netherlands' UNIFIL troops is still high and they still react properly to the provocations by the Israeli military or by the local militias, there is a real danger of demotivation and of serious confrontations."

George Hawi Meets CPSU's Chernenko in Moscow

For a Moscow TASS English report on the 29 June meeting of George Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, and Nadin 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, with Konstantine Chernenko, member of the USSR Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 1 July Soviet Union *Daily Report*.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz Pays Visit

Arrives in Damascus

JN051522 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1507 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jul (SANA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Damascus at 1730 this evening on a visit within the framework of his current tour of the region.

He was welcomed at the Damascus international airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Karim as-Sabbah, director of the Information Department at the Foreign Ministry; Dr Sami Ghalil, director of the United States desk; Misbah Dalati, director of protocol; the U.S. ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

In a short statement at the airport, Shultz expressed his deep thanks for 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's cordial reception. He said: We have many things we will talk about.

Referring to his talks with Khaddam during his visit to Washington earlier this year, Shultz said that the talks in Damascus will be an extension of the talks in Washington.

Khaddam Hosts Banquet

JN051900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening gave a dinner banquet in honor of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his delegation. Present at the banquet were a number of ministers, ranking Foreign Ministry officials, and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus. Secretary Shultz arrived in Damascus at 1730 today within the framework of his current tour of the region.

Political Situation Discussed

JN060723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] A round of talks was held in Damascus this morning between the Syrian side led by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, and the U.S. side led by Secretary of State George Shultz. The talks dealt with the current political situation in the Middle East.

Received by Al-Asad

JN060921 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jul (SANA) — At 1000 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; and Rashid al-Kaylani, assistant foreign minister.

On the U.S. side, the meeting was attended by Richard Fairbanks, Morris Draper, Nicholas Veliotes, John Hughes, Richard Murphy, and Geoffrey Kemp, and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus, Robert Paganelli.

TISHRIN Report

JN061041 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jul (SANA) — Today's newspaper *Tishrin* says that the United States and Israel have imposed the agreement of submission on Lebanon and George Shultz is trying to impose it on Syria. Shultz has returned to the region to discuss Syria's security demands with the purpose of incorporating them into the agreement. He wants to say that the agreement is the basis and that the Syrian demands are branches that do not conflict with that agreement.

The paper affirms that any modification of some minor terms in the agreement will not change the basis terms, which will deal a blow to Lebanon's entity and existence and threaten Syria and the Arab nation. Shultz knows that the agreement in its current terms meets some of Israel's expansionist ambitions during the current stage and opens the way for more in the future.

The paper adds: If the United States has something new to say to Syria, it should avoid discussion of the agreement's articles and discuss a basic and essential issue, namely, the fate of the agreement itself. Anything else will mean that the U.S. stand which is hostile to Syria will continue. It also says that the United States should discuss Lebanon's independence and then we will discuss whether or not the agreement threatens Lebanon's independence and Syria's security.

The paper also wonders if the United States is prepared to discuss the bases and principles of the agreement, and if it is prepared to make an unbiased decision as a result of that discussion. Due to U.S. hostility toward Arab rights, posing two such questions might be futile. However, there is still hope, though very small, of a possible change. We say this with extreme reservation and caution.

Radio Commentary

JN031919 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is evident that the U.S. Administration's efforts to end the impasse in Lebanon and the region are still revolving in a vicious circle. It is also evident that Syria's pan-Arab position toward the contract of submission and the U.S. theses and plans has reversed all the U.S.equations and calculations.

Although Washington is fully aware of the just and sound Syrian position, which is committed to upholding Arab rights and preventing the aggressor from achieving aggressive gains at the expense of the victim and all the Arabs, Washington does not think of ceding its aggressive course and its full embrace of the logic of Zionist aggression, expansion, and hegemony.

Rather, Washington is looking for alternatives to peddle its

aggressive designs, and for new methods to pressure Syria, as U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has put it.

Looking for alternatives and putting pressure on Syria actually represents one idea since the search for alternatives from the perspective of U.S. logic only means involving new agents in the U.S. subservience plan and recruiting all the reneged and treasonous forces in service of the U.S. goals. This explains the many moves, statements, and events, whose causes and motives are easily understood by the Arab citizens.

While looking for alternatives to peddle its aggressive designs, Washington aims chiefly at torpedoing the Arab house, at further complicating and collapsing the Arab situation, and at fabricating side battles to divert the attention of the Arabs from the main confrontation of the common U.S.-Zionist aggression.

Shultz' talk about new methods to bring pressures to bear on Syria — even if it is given in the form of mediation — is nothing but a treat to use the force of aggression. Furthermore, Syria, as the U.S. Administration and its envoys are aware, does not accept mediation or courtesy in any principled matter. Syria absolutely rejects the treasonous contract of submission because it undermines Lebanon's unity, freedom, sovereignty, and independence as well as Syria's security and that of the Arab nation.

Consequently, Syria will neither accept any pressure nor will it permit the peddling of any pressures. Syria, which represents the Arab nation's will, can apply pressure because it enjoys the Arab nation's support and can translate on the ground the Arab summits' resolutions which condemn, reject, and resist any attempt to cede Arab rights and bargaining over the pan-Arab stand on the Palestinian cause.

No doubt Washington fully realizes this fact, and knows that Syria's strength is manifested in its pan-Arab position and in the support that the Arab masses are giving to this position. Washington also knows that Syria's strength is embodied in its readiness to offer sacrifices and in its profound faith that the people will definitely triumph regardless of the time. Syria's strength and just position are also supported by the world's free and honorable people, foremost being the socialist bloc countries led by the USSR, the loyal friend.

Hence, Washington's attempts to break the Arab ranks and pool new agents around the U.S. design will meet only increased Syrian determination to stiffen the Arab position and awaken the Arab masses so that they will start their struggle against the U.S.- Israeli aggression. But the attempts of intimidation and pressure will only result in further setbacks to the U.S.-Israeli design in the Arab homeland.

Arab Syria, while expressing the pan-Arab will and while confronting, with all loftiness and nobility, the U.S.-Israeli onslaught, realizes the size and dimensions of this confrontation amid the current Arab circumstances. But Syria has enough strength and faith to make it fully confident of victory and capable of facing all eventualities. Syria has confidence and hope that only the Arab will shall prevail in the Arab homeland, and that the Arab decision should be second to none on the Arab land.

Palestine Broadcast on Unilateral Israeli Pullout

JN022118 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers: Those in Washington who talk about embarrassing Syria by making Israel withdraw from Lebanon so that Syria in turn will withdraw while maintaining the agreement of Lebanon's submission to Israel must be joking. Embarrassment is possible in individual matters and personal relations, but there is no room for embarrassment in issues of destiny.

The Israeli and U.S. sources' denial of these reports does not mean that they do not exist. It just means that the U.S. press, especially *The Washington Post*, has spoiled the game by disclosing them prematurely. Anyhow, they can try this ridiculous embarrasment to find out that they are joking without Syria sharing the joke.

There is something important which they must understand. Once they understand this, they will understand that the Arabs, especially Syria, do not compromise on it at all. This matter is that, to the Arab homeland, Syria is one thing and Israel is something else. Syria is the core of this Arab homeland, including Lebanon. But Israel is an alien element in this Arab homeland and it should be removed from this entire homeland one day by force or by the power of the historical evolution. Until then, we cannot put Israel and Syria or any other Arab state on equal footing. The mere comparison is impermissible and rejected.

It is possible, of course, to compare the Israeli invasion army in Lebanon and the Multinational Forces in Lebanon, especially the U.S. Marines. It is possible to ask for the synchronized withdrawal of these U.S. Marines and Israel's forces. Even embarrassment is possible here since both parties, the U.S. Marines and the Israeli invasion forces, are alien forces on the Lebanese territory and forces foreign to the Lebanese people. The embarrassment is possible here. In other words, it is possible for Israel to withdraw from Lebanon to embarrass the U.S. Marines so that they in turn will withdraw from Lebanon.

The question is different with Syria. Lebanon and Syria are Arabs, but Israel is non-Arab and hostile to the Arabs. Lebanon asked Syria for help and Syria gave it, but Israel invaded and occupied Lebanon. Therefore, we cannot compare the legitimate presence of friendly forces in Lebanon; namely the Syrian forces, and the presence of hostile forces to Lebanon whose presence is a violation of international legitimacy and law; namely the Israeli forces. There is no room for equality or comparison between a legitimate Syrian presence in Lebanon and Israeli occupation of Lebanon. The equality between the two presences only means one of two things: 1. Israel has abandoned its Judaism and Zionism and became Arab in face, hand, and tongue, and this of course is impossible. It is a ridiculous assumption, which is not less ridiculous than America's attempt to embarrass Syria by an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon so that Syria will withdraw while keeping the agreement of submission. 2. Israel has subjugated the Arab homeland, beginning by Syria. America knows even better than Israel that this has not happened and will not happen.

Therefore, America's attempt to embarrass Syria by removing Israel from Lebanon while maintaining the shameful agreement cannot but be an Israeli-U.S. joke. Syria will certainly not share this nonsense. There will be no problem for Syria if Lebanon cancels the agreement of submission and Israel withdraws without any condtions or restriction on Lebanon's sovereignty and without any Israeli advantages in Lebanon.

ATH-THAWRAH Assails U.S. Middle East Policy

JN050856 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — In its commentary today, the newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* says that the timing of George Shultz' visit to the region which coincides with Israel's plan to redeploy its forces in Lebanon explains the visit's objectives and dimensions, which aim at exercising pressures and concocting conspiracies against the Arabs in an attempt to peddle the agreement of submission and propagate the Reagan peace plan.

The newspaper adds: From time to time the United States tries to persuade the Arabs that it is putting pressure on Israel and that there are differences between Washington and Tel Aviv on the U.S. peace plan, but the U.S. game has been revealed and is unconvincing.

The newspaper concludes: The United States should know that its policy in the Middle East will lead to more disasters and wars because of its reliance on Israel's strength, and because Israel refuses even to think about the prospects of peace.

Mashariqah on Current Situation in Region

JN051610 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1225 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 5 Jul (SANA) — Companies and workers with an outstanding record of production have been honored here today in a big ceremony attended by Muhammad Zuhayr Mushariqah, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; Comrade 'Aziz Ad-Din Nasir, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions; People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi; and a number of state and party officials.

Comrade Mashariqah spoke about the current situation in the region in light of the signing of the contract of submission between the Lebanese authority and the Zionist enemy. He also outlined the dangers posed by this agreement on the national Lebanese and pan-Arab levels. He stressed that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, will pursue its struggle to foil the efforts of imperialists, Zionists, and the Phalangist agents in Lebanon, and abort the ill-omened agreement. Mashariqah stressed that Syria will also pursue its struggle in order to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli forces of invasion from Lebanon without conditions or restrictions. He said: We will confront the aggression and aggressors and defend ourselves with all the power in our hands. He also said that the threats against Syria will not remove Al-Asad's Syria 1 inch from its principled and firm stands. Mashariqah reaffirmed the support of the Arab masses and the forces of progress and liberation in the world, foremost being the friendly USSR.

Palestine Broadcast on PLO Collective Leadership

JN030644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Palestine broadcast: Unattributed talk]

[Text] It is natural for the entire chorus of Zionist, imperialist, and reactionary radios to try to undermine Palestinian national unity in order to liquidate the Palestinian revolution. The objective of the imperialists, Zionists, and reactionaries has always been to undermine this revolution through armed invasion or other means, such as causing sedition and sowing discord to divide and weaken the revolution and strike at the major alliances which form the material basis for the revolution's existence, continuity, and hope for success.

Ever since their success in evicting the resistance from Beirut, the enemies have not stopped their political attempts to disrupt the revolution from within, or to strike at the material basis for its existence and the possibility of its success represented by the Palestinian-Syrian alliance which is an expression of Arab will for confrontation and steadfastness.

The resistance was still in Beirut when certain reactionary Arab regimes tried to persuade the resistance's leadership that leaving Beirut and responding to Philip Habib's plans would be a prelude to a political settlement in the area leading to the establishment of a Palestinian state. Such things were said on the basis of promises made by Reagan to certain friendly regimes so they could prevail on the resistance to leave Beirut. The resistance left Beirut. This was followed by the Reagan plan, which said no to the PLO and no to the Palestinian state. King Husayn's initiative immediately followed to back up the Reagan plan and serve as a new tool to destroy the unity of the Palestinian revolution.

Love suddenly descended from heaven in the guise of the confederation plan. Yet everyone in the Palestinian revolution has always known that there is no love or amicability. The whole question is no more than an attempt to achieve two objectives: To subdue Palestinian will, and to split the ranks of the Palestinian revolution. Success in achieving either objective would have had an adverse effect on the Palestinian-Syrian strategic alliance.

Indeed, some of the leaders said yes. Perhaps they meant to say yes and no as Yasir 'Arafat did before the PNC. But the majority of the leaders said no. The same thing happened with regard to the Fes plan and the subject of the contacts between some members of the Palestinian leadership and Husni Mubarak and his regime. We have often warned of the danger of pursuing a course that is not based on factional unanimity. Many factions of the resistance share our view, including members of the Fatah Central Committee. Even the political report that was read by brother Faruq Qaddumi before the PNC did not fail to clearly warn against the dangers of such a course and to frankly call for respecting the factional formula in the internal relations in the Palestinian revolution on the one hand and the collective adoption of decisions on the other.

Unfortunately, the formula for adopting decisions on a collective basis continued to be violated — hence the crisis in the Fatah movement and the danger threatening the revolution. It is our

responsibility now to cry out and say that the interest of the revolution, the unity of the revolution, the future of the revolution, and the cause for which the revolution started must be above all other personal interests. Let us work for the unity of the revolution. Let us work for saving the revolution. Let the leaders of our revolutions prove that they are sincere to this revolution and are prepared, for the sake of its protection, to deny themselves, rise above all other narrow-minded considerations, and make every sacrifice needed for the continuation of the revolution and the protection of the cause.

Lebanese Nationalists Cited on Partial Withdrawal

JN032010 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Damascus, 3 Jul (SANA) — The Lebanese nationalist progressive forces have expressed their outright rejection of any plan to carry out a partial withdrawal and called on the Lebanese masses to unify their ranks and support the national resistance in its struggle against the Zionist invaders.

Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement, has called on the Lebanese authority to declare its rejection of a partial Israeli withdrawal and expressed his belief that such a move would lead to the partitioning of lebanon. In his statement to the Lebanese newspaper *As-Safir*, Birri said that the Lebanese authority should declare its rejection not only of the idea of a partial withdrawal but also of sending the army to Jabal as well as any submission to what Israel is seeking to impose. He added that the Lebanese authority should inform all parties concerned of that rejection.

In another development, the independent Nasserite movement, Al-Murabitun, has asserted that the new U.S. move falls within the framework of a coverup to replace some U.S. envoys to the region and coincides with a dangerous plan to partition Lebanon.

In a statement issued yesterday after a meeting of its Higher Central Political Committee and Executive Committee of the Emergencies Council, the movement clarified that the plan was confirmed by U.S. concern over the deteriorating situation and the intended partial Israeli withdrawal, which aims at occupying the south and partitioning Lebanon.

The Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] also called on the Lebanese Government to abandon the agreement with the enemy and the U.S. option and to concentrate on the internal situation to hold a dialogue among the lebanese on all their fateful issues. In a statement it issued yesterday after a meeting of its Political Bureau, the party called on the nationalist and progressive forces to assume their responsibilities and intensify their efforts to save Lebanon. The statement has affirmed that the Zionist entity's decision to redeploy its forces and carry out a partial withdrawal aims at reducing the losses being inflicted on its forces by the Lebanese nationalist forces. Israel is also trying to use the planned redeployment as blackmail against the Lebanese authority, benefiting, at the same time, from the deteriorating internal Lebanese situation.

The LCP has reiterated its categorical rejection of the Lebanese -Israeli agreement and affirmed that Israel exploited the agreement to acquit itself of its crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and to justify its continued occupation of the Lebanese territories. The party also strongly criticized the Lebanese Government for its adherence to that agreement, which Israel replaced with a partial withdrawal plan.

The party also wondered if the Americans also abandoned it and supported Israel in its partial withdrawal plan. This means there is no use for the Lebanese authority to cling to that agreement. In its statement, the party advised the Lebanese authority of undertaking reforms in the internal situation and beginning a dialogue among the Lebanese people on all their fateful issues for the sake of stopping the war in the Jabal Lubnan area and meeting all the national needs, which Walid Junblatt and the Lebanese nationalist progressive forces are demanding.

The statement also said that such a dialogue should be provided with and secure all the necessary and responsible conditions because it is the only means for the Lebanese authority and people to stop the planned partial withdrawal and to end the occupation as well as to mobilize the Lebanese people's potential against the Zionist occupaion with the aim of regaining the state's sovereignty over all the Lebanese territories.

The LCP also touched on the current clashes between the anti and pro-Yasir 'Arafat elements in the Fatah movement and appealed to all parties concerned to stop the fighting and safeguard the PLO's unity. It also called for holding an immediate dialogue between the two sides to correct and strengthen struggle among the carriers of arms against the enemy.

On the other hand, Mufti ash-Shaykh 'abd al-Qadir Qabalan has asserted the Lebanese masses' rejection of Israel's plan to carry out a partial withdrawal and called for a complete withdrawal of all the Israeli forces. He also affirmed that the new Israeli plan aims at partitioning the Lebanese territories and turning them into a security zone for Israel as well as preventing the inhabitants from moving on them.

Government Releases Kuwaiti Aid for Lebanon

LD032204 Kuwait KUNA in English 1735 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, July 3 (KUNA) — The Syrian authorities Sunday released four trucks loaded with Kuwaiti relief aid to victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon after holding them for 31 days, a reliable source said.

Meanwhile, Kuwait's Ambassador to Syria 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Kandari said the trucks, loaded with clothes and foodstuffs, were allowed to proceed to their destination across Syrian territory. He didn't elaborate on the remark.

The trucks had been denied transit passage through Syria since last June 2 due to unclarified routine procedures along the southern Syrian border with Jordan, according to the source who refused to be identified.

The Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society, which sponsors the aid program, held several contacts with official Syrian circles in an effort to facilitate release of the trucks either by allowing them

to proceed to Lebanon or return to Kuwait, the source explained. The permission was granted following personal interference by Syrian Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Yusuf Ju'aydani who sent one of his aides to the border city of Diraa to help release the consignment, the source added.

The KRCS strongly protested last June against "the obstacles that the relief aid convoys face on the Arab border checkpoints which interrupts their humanitarian mission."

Damascus Radio Reports Disturbance in Jordan

JN051858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Amman — A state of popular turmoil has been prevailing for 5 days now in Az-Zarqa', Jarash, and Al-Mafraq. This state of turmoil, which is aimed against the Jordanian regime, began at the start of the week when Mudar Badran humiliated several Az-Zarqa' notables. He also took measures against them.

The citizens of Az-Zarqa' angrily replied to the Jordanian prime minister's humiliation of their notables. They circulated cassettes of poems attacking the Jordanian Government and the regime.

They also hoisted placards in the streets and painted slogans on the walls denouncing Mudar Badran's government and calling for its immediate resignation.

Reports said that Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran has escalated his oppressive measures against the citizens of Az-Zarqa' when special military forces rushed to the area. A bloody clash took place, leaving 3 persons dead and a large number wounded. Some 700 Jordanian citizens were arrested.

Reports coming from Az-Zarqa', in northern Jordan, said that the popular turmoil has escalated and covered all the cities and villages in the northeastern area and that new clashes have taken place. The latest of these clashes was yesterday and left 25 citizens killed or wounded by the Jordanian special forces.

Arrivals from the Jordanian capital said that this state of popular turmoil is expected to escalate further and may spread to other areas in the coming days.

The Jordanian authorities tried hard not to let any reports on the situation leak out in order to prevent the exposure of the Jordanian regime's terrorist and oppressive measures against the Jordanian citizens.

Romanian Economic Delegation Visits Damascus

Arrives 4 July

JN041730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Gheorghe Opera, Romanian first deputy prime minister, arrived in Damascus at 1700 this evening at the head of an economic delegation on a 4-day visit to the country.

Received by Economic Minister

JN041912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, this evening met with Gheorghe Opera, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and his delegation. Qaddurah outlined the economic subjects which will be discussed during talks with the guest delegation in light of the cooperation existing between the two countries.

The head of the delegation expressed his delight at visiting Syria and discussing the various issues related to the joint economic committee as well as finding the necessary solutions to further promote bilateral cooperation in the interest of the two friendly countries.

Received by Prime Minister

JN051344 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus — At 1030 today, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Opera and his delegation. Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah attended the meeting.

During the meeting, Gheorghe Opera conveyed to Dr al-Kasm the greetings of President Ceausescu and the Romanian prime minister. He also conveyed to Al-Kasm the Romanian prime minister's invitation to visit Romania. Dr al-Kasm welcomed Opera and the accompanying delegation and stressed the importance of the Syrian- Romanian contacts in order to promote relations between the two friendly countries in economic, trade, and technical fields. He also said that all steps should be taken to implement the agreements concluded between Syria and Romania.

The prime minister also acquainted himself with the positive outcome of the talks, which Opera and the accompanying delegation had held with the Syrian officials. Talks also dealt with various subjects concerning the mutual projects being carried out by the two friendly countries, issues related to trade exchange and means for developing them as well as the results, which the two sides are seeking to achieve in the various fields. At the end of the meeting, Opera thanked the prime minister for the cordial welcome accorded the Romanian delegation throughout the visit. He also expressed appreciation of the steps Syria is achieving in all fields.

Ba'th Official Receives Somali Front Delegation

JN031343 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Damacus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Hamar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, has received the Somali Salvation Front delegation headed by Brother 'Abdallah Yusuf, secretary general of the front, now visiting the country at the invitation of the party's national command.

Officials Meet, Make Statements

JN031830 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, has received the Somali Salvation Democratic Front delegation headed by Brother 'Abdallah Yusuf, secretary general of the front, now visiting the country at the invitation of the party's national command.

During the meeting, bilateral relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Somali Salvation Democratic Front and means of developing and strengthening them were reviewed.

Comrade al-Ahmar listened to the delegation's review of the political situation in the Horn of Africa, particularly that which is related to the struggle of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front against the agent Somali regime and the U.S.-Zionist designs.

Comrade al-Ahmar explained to the delegation the situation in the Arab region and the role of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria under the leadership of its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting the continuing Israeli aggression on the Arab nation, the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs, the Camp David course, and the U.S.-Zionist contract of submission which is imposed on Lebanon. He affirmed the Ba'th party's stand in support of the struggle of the Somali people and nationalist forces for their salvation from the agent Somali regime and the achievement of their objectives toward building the future of their liberated and progressive homeland.

The secretary general of the Somali Salvation Front expressed his appreciation for Syria's brave and steadfast stand and said that his front stands with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syria against the Israeli enemy and the hostile U.S. designs.

AL-BA'TH Scores Iraqi-Egyptian Contacts

JN061103 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 6 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In its daily opinion column and under the headline "What After the Saddam-Mubarak Alliance," *Al-Ba'th* says: The Arab region is witnessing a state of anxiety and expectation which encompasses dangers. The consequences are difficult to predict. The intensive diplomatic activities in the region are no more than an attempt to gain time and a temporary step;they do not carry the right treatment for the big problem which has been and will remain the crux of the conflict between truthand falsehood; namely, the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This brief introduction is essential amid what is taking place in the region. Firstly, with regard to the shuttle tours; secondly, the talk day and night about problems stemming from the main problem; and thirdly, the alliances between agent regimes which get stronger whenever danger appears. An example of these allainces is what has taken place during the past 3 days between the fascist regime in Baghdad and the heirs of As-Sadat's treacherous regime in Cairo.

Iraq's executioner exploited the clamor on Lebanon and dispatched his delegate to Mubarak to hold detailed and comprehensive talks which have been considered by both sides a prelude to other similar Arab meetings.

Al-Ba'th adds: What both agent regimes have achieved in military and other fields was not new as cooperation and coordination between them has existed since the beginning of Saddam's war. The results entail more than this. They carry signs of an alliance which is no less dangerous than the Nuri as-Sa'd's colonialist alliances. It is the alliance which the United States is trying to bring to life through assembling agents on one front comprising the Sudanese, Somali, Egyptian, Iraq, Jordanian and Omani regimes. In other words the regimes which have granted extraordinary facilities to the U.S. RDF and U.S. military bases.

Al-Ba'th wonders where the tyrant's regime stands in this alliance and answers: We believe that not much effort is required to find the answer, because the agent executioner is suffering from imminent collapse. He is facing a suffocating economic crisis and the continuous mutinous moves in the army has made him shed more of the officers and NCO's blood in massive executions. Moreover, Iraq's revolutionaries are also dealing strong and paralyzing blows to him. Iraq's executioner has become like a drowing man who is looking for a straw for survival. Therefore, he hurried to Mubarak offering allegiance and obedience. Dealing with Mubarak means direct dealing with the United States and Israel — the two strategic allies.

Al-Ba'th concludes: It is quite certain that Saddam was not in need of these lengthy talks with a basic partner to the treacherous treaty in order to verify his agentry. He was in need of protection, but will he find it in his own alliance with other agent regimes? It is a desperate attempt because these regimes themselves are incapable of protecting their thrones and seats from downfall in front of the people's wrath which certainly will erupt.

Cabinet Committee To Discuss IDF Redeployment
TA060606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Secretary of State Shultz will arrive from Damascus today. This morning the prime minister is convening the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs to discuss the various possibilities forIDF redeployment in Lebanon. Also in Jerusalem today: The prime minister will meet with the Dutch foreign minister this morning and the foreign minister will meet with the French external relations minister. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the lively political activity today:

[Begin recording][Schiffer]There will be an initial discussion this morning about the possibility of making the first steps out of Lebanon. The Cabinet is united in the opinion that it should take the initiative, redeploy in Lebanon, and begin to move out. The argument expected today is about the timetable, the objectives, andthe area of redeployment. Defense Minister Moshe Arens believes, so defense establishment sources say, that the IDF should leave the Beirut area, get off the Beirut-Damascus road, and deploy along the Ad-Damur spring, while coordinating matters with the United States which will be responsible for filling the vacuum created in the area.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi believes it is about time to initiate moves. The IDF's deployment should deter the Syrians, and point to intentions concerning what may happen in Lebanon if the foreign forces do not withdraw. In other words, there must be a movement, and we should not allow the Syrians to continue to think that they hold all the cards in their hands.

Education Minister Zvulun Hammer believes that before a decision can be made regarding the IDF's deployment, Israel's goals in Lebanon should be redefined. In any event, the education minister thinks that guaranteeing Amin al-Jumayyil's regime, U.S. objectives in the region, and the fighting between the Christians and Druze there are not Israel's primary concerns when it comes to making decisions with respect to its policy.

Not all ministers will be able to express their opinions in the meeting this morning. One of the ministers who was not invited to the discussion thinks Israel should withdraw from Lebanon immediately, position itself along the international border, and announce its intention to defend itself if the terrorists return to the 45-km security zone north of Israel's border.

Last night government sources noted that the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs will probably not make a decision on this issue in order to avoid tying the prime minister's hands in his talks with George Shultz. The U.S. secretary of state will arrive in Jerusalem in the afternoon and will immediately confer with his counterpart Yitzhaq Shamir. In the background of this visit are the disagreements between Jerusalem and Washington about Israel's intention to effect a unilateral withdrawal.

[Shamir] I am confident that the United States will not deviate from the principle we agreed upon about a simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. As for measures we will adopt to improve our deployment in Lebanon, we will have to discuss this matter with the Americans and Lebanese, and I hope we will reach an agreement.

[Schiffer] What is the Israeli objective in the redeployment?

[Shamir] The major objective of these measures is to improve the security of our positions — of the IDF's positions in Lebanon — so that we can better defend our soldiers and maintain our stay there until all the foreign forces, including our own, leave Lebanon.

[Schiffer] Upon Shultz' visit here, U.S. sources said last night that one should not place high hopes. There was a deadlock and Shultz is coming to learn of the problems from the regional leaders as well as to talk with the prime minister about his upcoming visit to Washington.

Another minister will arrive in Jerusalem before noon today: French external relations Minister Cheysson who will brief Yitzhaq Shamir about his talks in Damascus and Beirut. Jerusalem political circles do not know why he is coming. The Americans emphasize there is no connection between Shultz' and Cheysson's visits here. In short, there will be lively political activity in Jerusalem today. [end recording]

IDF Wants Al-'Awwali Withdrawal
TA060722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The chief of staff, the intelligence chief, and other senior IDF officers will today present to the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs the different plans for redeployment in Lebanon, and will recommend a redeployment along the Al-'Awwali line. This deployment will rid the IDF of the problems involved in the sectoral conflicts in the Ash-Shuf region, will improve control over the passage of people and vehicles to southern Lebanon and will decrease the burden the reserve soldiers shoulder. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin Tal recording] None of the plans which the chief of staff and the intelligence chief will present to the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs talks of evacuating the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region or of climbing off the Al-Baruk mountain. As for the western sector, the plans involve pulling away from the Beirut area. The point which guides the IDF here is lessening the burden shouldered by the reserve soldiers and enabling the army to have long-term breathing space which is even more important than the desire to prevent terrorist attacks.

One of the alternatives which will be presented to the ministers is deploying along the Ad-Damur-'Ayn Zhalta line. Along this line the IDF will get rid of most of the interfactional problems in the Ash-Shuf region, move away from the Al-Matn mountain chain where the Syrians and terrorists are located, and lose control over the Beirut-Damascus road. The IDF believes that the most desirable deployment is along the Al-'Awwali River: on the seaside, from north of Sidon eastward toward the village of (Basri), and from there northeast in the direction of Al-Mukhtarah. There is still an argument whether it is desirable to

control Sidon or not. The deployment along the Al-'Awwali is also the southermost deployment according to the conception underlying the Lebanese war, that is the defense of the Galilee. Deployment along the Az-Zahrani or the Litani rivers which are further south than Al-'Awwali — and this too will be presented to the ministers today — will mean giving up this conception in advance.

The ministers will be told today that the IDF prefers deployment along the Al-'Awwali River as it will be possible to establish a relatively safe line there which will lessen the IDF's burden, improve control over traffic to southern Lebanon, and distance the IDF from the interfactional rifts in Ash-Shuf. It was decided in the defense establishment that when a redeployment is effected the evacuation will be in stages, and will be done slowly. Just as with the Beirut evacuation, the IDF will gradually leave one area after another while checking how those forces that are replacing the IDF there are managing to preclude the infiltration of hostile forces. Ways will be presented as to how to defend the representational mission which will remain in Al-Yarzah [in the Beirut area] according to the agreement and the traffic axes leading to it, and every effort will be made to evacuate the Ash-Shuf region when the situation calms down there.

As for southern Lebanon, there will be a well-organized infrastructure here in the event that Israel will have to remain in this region for a long time. In addition to what the IDF has done and will continue to do there, emphasis will also be placed on fostering relations with all groups of the local population. A new Shi'ite, pro-Israeli militia is emerging in southern Lebanon now which will not be part of Major Sa'd Haddad's forces. The Shi'ite forces will be trained and equipped and will deal with defense against terrorism in southern Lebanon. It is not yet clear how these militiamen will get along with Haddad's soldiers but it is everyone's hope that unnecessary tensions will not develop here. [end recording]

Shamir Says Syria Should Reconsider Withdrawal

TA060805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Report by David Essing]

[Excerpts] Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on Syria to take a second look at its refusal to evaucate its forces from Lebanon. Shamir said the implementation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is delayed only by the Syrians who are supported by Soviet Russia. The Israeli official charged that Syria is against any Arab government coming to an accomodation with Israel and also opposes any independent action by Lebanon. Shamir added: Even more serious is the Syrian claim that Lebanon is part of Syrian territory. The Israeli foreign minister was speaking at a dinner for his Dutch counterpart, Hans van den Broek, now visiting Jerusalem.

A senior Israeli official says: We are determined to carry out a redeployment. It is the most effective way to protect our strategic interests in Lebanon. The official added that this redeployment will be carried out in coordination with the United States and Lebanon.

This would seem to indicate that Israel will not take any hard and fast decisions on redeployment today, but rather discuss different options to be raised with Secretary Shultz.

Arens on Redeployment, Unity Government

TA051138 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 5 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] "Any redeployment in Lebanon that limits the area under the IDF's control and shortens the lines which we are holding, but at the same time guarantees that friendly forces such as the Lebanese Army and/or the Multinational Force enter those areas from which we pull out, will be preferable to the present deployment. Such a new deployment would decrease the burden we are shouldering." This is what Defense Minister Prof Moshe Arens said in an interview with the Herut Movement monthly, *Be'eretz Yisra'el [in Eretz Yisra'el] published today.*

He claimed that the Soviet presence in Syria has not increased over the last few days, or even in the last couple of weeks, although it was naturally enhanced following the Peace for Galilee Operation — "most probably as a result of a desperate call by the Syrians."

Regarding "bombardments" by various protest groups, Arens expressed the fear that "they might shake the concept that has prevailed in the Arab countries that the tiny Israeli nation was united and strong, and that in times of need everyone pitches in,and the country develops a military power far beyond what could have been expected from such a small nation. Although I believe that the capacity to unite, and Israel's fighting capability have not dwindled, we may be asked to pay a heavy price for that as a result of the fact that the impression has been created in the Arab countries that these have been adversely affected as a result of the demonstrations, the protests, and the daily shouting."

Prof Arens expressed his opinion in favor of a national unity government, saying: "Israel is experiencing quite difficult times in the security, economic, and even social spheres, and it would be easier and more beneficial to tackle these problems if there were a national unity government."

To the question of whether he regarded himself as a candidate for the premiership, when the time comes, the defense minister replied with only one word: "No."

MK Rabin Comments on Impending Shultz Visit

TA032043 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Jul 83

[MK Yitzhaq Rabin interview by political correspondent Yoram Ronen in the Tel Aviv studio]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Rabin: During Mr Shultz' last visit some 2 months ago, you said that a dialogue with the Syrians should be at the top of his priority list. Now that he has opened a dialogue with the Syrians, do you expect Damascus to relax its position?

[Rabin] It is hard to tell. My impression is that in recent months, U.S. policy has been following a strange zigzag pattern. The first

phase has been pinning the blame on Israel for the lack of progress in the negotiations between Lebanon and Israel, and consequently there being no withdrawal of all the foreign forces. The second phase was that Israel agreed, and Lebanon and Israel signed the agreement. It has emerged that the U.S. assumptions as to what would induce the Syrians to effect a simultaneous withdrawal have proven false. The impression has been created that the United States — which prefers either a total withdrawal or maintaining the status quo — prefers that Israel not withdraw. And then comes a surprising report about a U.S. attempt, or rather, about a new idea.

My assessment is that Shultz is coming to examine every idea of dialogue with the Syrians that will make possible the withdrawal of all foreign forces, even by means of a staged withdrawal.

[Ronen] Do you think, then, that Shultz will try to revive the idea that Habib raised — that is, that Israel set a schedule for an overall withdrawal and that the Americans guarantee that the Syrians will withdraw afterwards?

[Rabin] I will not be surprised if this is at the focus of Shultz' efforts since he already knows that the Syrians absolutely reject a simultaneous Syrian-Israeli withdrawal. It is still unclear whether the Syrians will agree to withdraw at all. Perhaps, they will add their own conditions to the U.S. idea regarding a political dialogue with the United States about additional matters, such as the Golan Heights, and other matters. It seems to me that the United States has lost its way, and is making desperate efforts to rescue something from the chance of inducing the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon — if not at the same time as the IDF, then after the IDF's withdrawal.

[Ronen] In other words, as part of those desperate efforts, the Americans will try to bend our arm and convince us to withdraw before the Syrians?

[Rabin] I did not say that. I said that first of all they must try to convince the Syrians to agree to any kind of withdrawal, since at this point, the Syrians have announced — and they again declared today also — that they are unwilling to withdraw.

Therefore, in the first stage they must get a Syrian agreement in principle to withdraw, and know under what conditions and by what schedule they are willing, if at all, to do so. I would add, however, that it seems to me that the United States has found itself embarrassed domestically. A week ago I was in the United States, and I saw how the administration was finding it difficult to explain, in Congress, to the media, to the U.S. public what has happened here.

For many months Israel was presented as an obstacle, while now suddenly, the United States is asking Israel, as it were, not to withdraw until Syria agrees to do the same. It is possible that this is a simple U.S. effort to create a situation that will again give the U.S. public the impression that Israel is the obstacle to solving the crisis in Lebanon.

Haddad Comments on Withdrawal, Militia Role

TA051200 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 5 Jul 83 p 3

[Report by Me'ir Hare'uveni]

[Text] "If Israel decides to carry out a unilateral withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River line (north of Sidon), it should under no circumstances withdraw from the city of Sidon and leave it as an enclave with free access to Beirut and northern Lebanon," the commander of the Lebanese Army unit in southern Lebanon, Major Sa'd Haddad, said yesterday to foreign reporters who toured southern Lebanon and Sidon. Haddad believes that Sidon has great strategic and logistic value, being an important center of services and administration. If Israel leaves the town, the terrorists will return, take over control of it, and turn it into a central base for anti-Israeli activity.

Maj Haddad said yesterday that his units can no longer be called Christian militia. "We are an army, and I enlist and train people in my army from various denominations from all over southern Lebanon." Recently, his units also incorporated some Druze youths. He said he understood the security missions that Israel must carry out, and added that he would be ready to undertake more and more missions as part of the routine security measures, including a large share of the supervision and security work along the coastal road. "In fact, we are already doing these jobs."

Haddad is convinced — as he always has been — that the Israeli-Lebanese accord will not be implemented and that the Syrians will not leave Lebanon. The United States cannot force Syria, and even pressure on Saudi Arabia [as published] would not help. "Therefore I am establishing a strong army to be used against the Syrians, too, if they should attempt to use force against us."

IDF General Says Lebanon Stay Hurts Training

TA031540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The head of the General Staff's training department, Major General Uri Simhoni, has said that the IDF's stay in Lebanon has hurt the training program. He added that the IDF's fitness has also been hurt. Speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, Maj Gen Simhoni said that this is the second year in which there have been disruptions in the training program. This year, however, the entire reserves plan will be implemented.

He said that if a field forces headquarters is established, ground forces' training will be more efficient. He also said that the IDF has drawn lessons from the war in Lebanon and is already applying them.

Maj Gen Simhoni was speaking in an interview to our military correspondent on the occasion of his departure from the training department. He will be the IDF's attache in Washington.

Shamir, Van Den Broek Continue Meetings
TA051247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Israel's redeployment in Lebanon will be carried out in stages. That is the message Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had for the visiting Dutch foreign minister when they met today in Jerusalem. David Essing reports from the Foreign Ministry:

[Begin Essing recording] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the Israeli redeployment in Lebanon will be carried out in stages. He did not reveal any time frame. Shamir also hopes that the Lebanese Army, the Multinational Force, and UNIFIL will take control of areas evacuated by Israel. Israel's foreign minister also called on the European countries to put pressure on Syria to evacuate its forces from Lebanon. Shamir stressed that the redeployment is not a unilateral withdrawal, and that Israel will have to remain in south Lebanon until the Syrians leave.

At the beginning of today's session, Foreign Minister Shamir thanked the Dutch Government and people for all they had done for the Jewish people dating back to World War II. Dutch Foreign Minister van den Broek spoke of the friendly relations between the two countries, although there were differences from time to time over policy. Despite Holland's disappointment over the infighting in the PLO, Van den Broek said the Palestinian problem had to be dealt with. He said that Israel was not always sending the right signals, and here he referred to Israeli settlements. The Dutch official did not mention his government's decision to pull its troops out of UNIFIL if there is no change in the situation.

Israeli officials said today that tomorrow's visit by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson was planned before news of Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the Middle East. Shultz will also be arriving tomorrow, but Israeli officials say it is only a coincidence that the two officials will be here at the same time. [end recording]

Van Den Broek Comments
TA051816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Interview with Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek by radio correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami in Jerusalem on 5 July; Van den Broek remarks in English]

[Excerpts] [Ben-'Ami] The Lebanese question came up at the working meetings. Minister Shamir explained to the visitor that Israel would withdraw from Lebanon only after the PLO and the Syrians leave. Foreign Minister Shamir called on his colleague and on the European countries to pressure Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, and this is what Minister van den Broek told us this evening:

[Van den Broek] Well, naturally, we would very much welcome itif Syria would be found prepared to cooperate in the implementation of this agreement between Lebanon and Israel. Whether Europe can really perform a task there — I think it is extremely important to know what the latest results have been of the talks that the American foreign minister, Shultz, has conducted lately in Syria.

[Ben-'Ami] On his country's participation in UNIFIL, the visitor explained that the Netherlands would withdraw its soldiers in mid-October.

[Van den Broek] But I added immediately that if in the meantime the situation would change significantly, and if there would be a really useful function for the UNIFIL troops, we would be glad to reconsider the proposal.

[Ben-'Ami] The Israeli demand that the Netherlands not participate in the Palestinian conference in Geneva was discussed. The Netherlands minister explained that his country is not participating in the preparatory meeting and would only participate as an observer, depending on the results of the preparatory meeting. At the end of the discussion Hans Van Den Broek discussed East-West relations. The 4-hour talks were held in a good atmosphere at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

Meeting With President Herzog
TA051639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek met with President Hayim Herzog today. The president told the visitor that the European countries would do well to put pressure on the Arab countries to enter into negotiations, instead of accusing Israel and demanding that it make concessions. Van den Broek contented himself with saying that the European Community was showing an interest in what was happening in Israel. Our correspondent Li'or Freedman reports:

[Begin live or recorded dispatch] After having met with his counterpart Yitzhaq Shamir, the Netherlands foreign minister met with the Israeli president. In an approximately 1-hour talk, the president emphasized the crisis currently affecting the PLO. Hayim Herzog told his Netherlands visitor that the internal struggle in the organization proved the PLO's irrelevance in the Middle East conflict. History, said the president referring to the PLO, proves that if you cannot impose your will and you are not prepared to compromise, you become irrelevant.

Netherlands Minister Van Den Broek told the president that the EEC was interested in what was happening in the Middle East. He said he had come to Israel mainly to study what was happening here. The Netherlands foreign minister said little and listened to what the president had to say. Herzog expressed regret to the Netherlands minister about the differences of opinion that had recently shown up between the two countries. However, he expressed the hope that the current visit would lead to an improvement in relations. Hayim Herzog told his visitor that the European countries would do well to put pressure on the Arab countries to enter into negotiations with Israel, instead of accusing us and pressuring us for concessions. The president said the facts proved that only negotiations with no preconditions could lead to positive results. [end dispatch]

French Minister Cheysson Arrives for Visit

TA060930 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0927 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson landed at Ben-Gurion airport a few minutes ago. He was received by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The French minister only said one thing: It is good for me to be in Israel.

Immediately afterward he left for Jerusalem, as reported by our correspondent Pe'erli Shahar.

Levi May Remain Only Deputy Prime Minister

TA030959 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Minister David Levi will apparently remain the only deputy prime minister, unless political developments occur within the Likud which would force Mr Begin to appoint a second deputy prime minister from the Liberal Party. It has been learned that the prime minister is not inclined to appoint another deputy in place of the late Simha Ehrlich, a man he appreciated very much and regarded as very close.

Ma'ariv has learned that Deputy Prime Minister David Levi's authority will be expanded, and he will apparently be shortly included in the senior forum of the ministerial committee on security affairs, in which he has not participated so far. The prime minister may grant Levi special authority and missions in the domestic arena in the wake of the government's evident difficulties in its "communications" with the public recently.

Minister Doron Sworn In After Knesset Approval

TA051724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The Knesset has approved Sara Doron's appointment as minister [without portfolio]. Sixty-two coalition members approved the appointment, 50 opposition members opposed it, and MK Hayim Druckman abstained. Sara Doron was sworn in immediately after the vote.

During the debate, all the Knesset members welcomed the fact that a woman was joining the Cabinet, but the opposition leveled criticism because of its fear that the appointment was the result of a deal with Agudat Yisra'el over the matter of the who is a Jew law.

Cabinet Prints 7 Billion Shekels in June

TA011239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Last month the Cabinet printed some 7 billion shekels. Our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger was told by the Finance Ministry that there were no extraordinary outlays, but that the revenue was still not high, and there were difficulties raising capital from the public by selling bonds and shares or savings schemes.

It was also reported that the average injection of money every month is still within the range of the original plan, but it is feared in the Treasury that this process may continue. In the opinion of Finance Ministry officials, it will be necessary to deal with this matter primarily by cutting the budgets of the other ministries.

OAU To Discuss Chad Question 15-16 July

NC051525 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 5 (AFP) — Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current Organization of African Unity (OAU) chairman, has decided to convene a meeting of the Bureau of the 19th OAU summit here July 15 to 16 in view of the worsening situation in Chad, it was announced here today.

The announcement from the OAU Secretariat said the Bureau would discuss the Chadian situation and other "relevant" issues.

The Bureau consists of Ethiopia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Djibouti, Swaziland, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe and Guinea, with Ethiopia as chairman.

The meeting was being called as reports from Ndjamena spoke of "fierce fighting" in the northeastern and central parts of Chad between government forces and the Libyan-backed troops of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei.

The deteriorating situation in the country has been a cause of concern in African states and the OAU chairman in recent days has repeatedly been urging restraint by all concerned to give the OAU a chance to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. Yesterday, he summoned the envoys in the Ethiopian capital from Chad and its seven neighbours to seek their governments' cooperation in the search for a peaceful settlement. He also spoke against intervention by African countries in the affairs of Chad, saying this would provoke a chain reaction.

SADCC Summit To Be Held 11 July in Maputo

AB051720 Paris AFP in French 0721 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Lisbon, 5 Jul (AFP) — A summit of heads of state and government of member countries of the South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) will be held on 11 July this year in Maputo. This was announced on Monday by the Portuguese news agency ANOP in a dispatch from the Mozambique capital. ANOP, quoting official sources, added that the summit will be preceded by a meeting of experts from various member countries of the SADCC on 8 July.

According to the Portuguese news agency, the two major liberation movements in southern Africa — the ANC and SWAPO — will take part in the Maputo summit as invited guests.

The nine member countries of the SADCC, founded in 1980 in Lusaka, are the six frontline states (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), as well as Lesotho, Swaziland, and Malawi.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Lebanon, Chad

LD051501 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0200 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Interview with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified correspondent, given to Moroccan radio and television networks "prior to his departure from Morocco" — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] I would like to ask you about the current issues in the Arab arena — developments, events, and questions resulting from [words indistinct] withdrawal of the Zionist forces from Lebanon, and [words indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Libya's attitude was clear in the talks we had during our visit to Morocco. When the capitulationist agreement was announced, angry popular demonstrations were staged throughout the Jamahiriyah. Libya considers the Lebanese-Israeli agreement as graver than the Stable David agreement signed by the defunct As-Sadat. This agreement totally robs Lebanon of its independence. Not only that, it does so to the [word indistinct] Zionism. By this agreement Lebanon becomes part of the Zionist land used to safeguard the Zionists and their security, and to strike against the Arab countries, particularly Syria. By this agreement, Lebanon has lost its independence. This agreement is rejected because it was imposed on Lebanon under the conditions of Israeli occupation. Hence, from a legal point of view, it is null and void. As you may recall, Brother King Hassan has said: This agreement has extremely serious consequences not for Lebanon alone but for the entire Arab nation as well. If affects the future of the entire Arab nation. Consequently, the entire Arab nation must meet and tackle the grave situation resulting from the agreement.

Clearly, this agreement's provisions cancel out Palestine, for it says that Israel's borders extend to so and so. The agreement also cancels out the Palestinian people and affirms the Israeli people. It cancels the start of war between Lebanon and the Israelis. Hence southern Lebanon, about half of Lebanon, becomes a security zone in which Lebanon has no right to act except with the permission of the Israelis. Even if a Lebanese civilian aircraft wants to fly over the area, it first has to obtain the permission of the Israeli occupation authorities. It is total capitulation.

I call on the popular masses in Morocco to express their support for the king's point of view and for the king's position which says the agreement is very grave and will have serious consequences for the Arab nation. We would not be surprised to see demonstrations staged in Morocco as has happened in the Jamahiriyah when the masses symbolically set fire to the agreement.

This is because this encroachment has never stopped: from 1948 to 1967, to 1973, to 1977, and now to 1983. The same Israeli [word indistinct] is applied in every [words indistinct] military round in every Arab country until they liquite the entire Arab existence, shackling us all with agreements of this kind which make us subservient to a Zionist empire. What is even more serious is that there are now 25 million Israelis [as heard] being prepared for migration into the Arab area, to occupy the Middle East and North Africa. This is its historical dream: To Judaize North Africa. They are determined to do so. They are amassing millions for the Israeli military sweep so that they will colonize the Arab area. This necessitates the physical liquidation of the Arabs as happened at Sabra and Shatila, (Taghur) An-Nabatiyah, Tyre, Sidon, and Beirut. This is mass liquidation of the Arab existence, of every man and woman, be they Christians or Muslims, rightists or leftists, reactionary or revolutionary. What they want is the total physical liquidation of the Arab existence.

The Arab nation is now facing an extremely grave stage: The [word indistinct] of Morocco and other Arab countries [words indistinct] and continues to try to pool the Arab efforts in a bid to attain total national mobilization to face up to the Zionist train of death which is driven with American fuel. The United States provides protection for the Israelis so that they can advance and destroy the Arab existence.

The danger threatens us all. Libya is in danger because Egypt is on its borders. Egypt has totally capitulated and is totally submissive to Zionism. At any time, the Israeli forces can cross the Egyptian territories and stage a battle in Libya. The Israelis have announced that they have succeeded in producing about 200 warheads [words indistinct] directed against every Arab country.

The Israelis are now operating in frigates [ya'malun al-'an fi faragit] to control the Straits of Gibraltar and Bab al-Mandab, so that in the future, any Arab or foreign vessels coming to the Arab homeland or leaving it will be searched by the Israeli naval forces, thus imposing a strategic blockade on the Arab homeland.

Hence our borders will be infringed in the future unless we mobilize our efforts now for joint Arab action to check the train of death and destroy it.

[Correspondent] In the light of your statements and moves in the Arab area, including Morocco, do you not believe that despite the current differences among the Arab countries, it is still possible to unify the Arab ranks?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What I am seeking is unity of Arab action, bcause unity of ranks in itself is not enough. All of us might take a united stand toward the objectives of Israel or the United States or any other power. What I mean is unity of ranks is not as important as unity of action.

I am confident that the Arab nation has huge capabilities which have not been used in the battle yet. We are 150 million Arabs facing 2 or 3 million Israelis. It is shameful for us to be defeated by such a small number of people. Furthermore, the Arab nation has material power in addition to manpower. We also have spiritual power and other great capabilities which unfortunately have not yet entered the battle. The Arab nation could meet the same fate as the red Indians and the Arab nation could meet its end in the face of the Zionist march of the American protectorate, the enemy of the Arab nation and Islam. It represents a new crusade.

Libya has been threatened by the American 6th Fleet. This is only because it urges the Arab nation to unite and because the Arab Libyan people want to raise their heads and to give a raspberry to America. [Words indistinct] everybody submits to America. But we will not submit to America and will resist it until we are martyred.

The United States has proven its disregard for the Arabs and its complete bias in favor of the Israeli enemy. A big power, like the United States, should align itelf in favor of the displaced wronged refugee Palestinian people. But it chose to protect the strong aggressor enemy. Th weapons the Isralis used to destroy us are American. We give petroleum to America, petroleum from the Arabian Peninsula goes to America, Arab money is invested in America, Arabs friendly to America are more numerous than Arabs who are not. Yet America belittles the Arabs completely. Even if the Arabs were to kiss its shoes, America would not side with the Arabs. The United States is 100 percent aligned with the Zionist enemy and considers it an extension of itself and Israel as one of its states. One day, it will make the Israelis dominate all the Arabs and all Arab capabilities. However friendly the Arabs try to be toward the United States, it does not trust the Arabs. To America the Arab is still an Arab.

[Correspondent] Let us now move from the Arab world to the African Continent. The African Continent [words indistinct]. What is the attitude of Libya toward the problem of Chad and why does Libya side with former President Goukouni Oueddei.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] [Words indistinct] in the past we sided with Goukouni Oueddei first because he is a Muslim and he leads the revolution of the Muslims in Chad. The revolution in Chad is basically an Islamic revolution. It is being waged against the domination by a non-Muslim minority of the Muslim Chadian people. This revolution has been going on for 20 years. (?Fighting) was imposed on Libya even before the revolution. Libyan continued to support the Muslims' revolution until Goukouni Oueddei reached power in Ndjamena. He concluded a joint defense agreement with Libya. Libyan forces entered Chad in 1981 and destroyed the reactionary counterrevoltuion. Chad enjoyed peace and stability for the first time under the presence of the Libyan forces.

After security prevailed in Chad, Boukouni asked the Libyan forces to return to their country. Indeed, within 10 days, the Libyan rapid intervention in support of the popular forces withdrew by air and land bridges. The forces of the revolution withdrew. We said we would not stay after having performed our mission in Chad.

As soon as the Libyan forces left, the situation in Chad totally collapsed, and rebellion returned anew and civil war resumed. Goukuni was expelled from authority and took refuge again in Libya. This time, we told him we could not bring our forces in because he was no longer in power and that there was no legal justification for bringing Libyan forces into Chad. Even if he were in power, Libya would not send its armies again to fight in Chad. We have told the world that the Libyan Armed Forces will not enter Chad.

Now Goukouni is trying to return to power and in the past few days he has achieved a great victory by retaking the town of Faya Largeau, which is considered the capital of the northern half of Chad. Now Habre and Goukouni each control a half of Chad. This war is being fought inside Chad. [Words indistinct] our information about this war are not those (?reported by news agencies). I believe that [words indistinct]. Habre is a dissident rebel, but Goukouni has with him [words indistinct]. When they returned to Ndjamena Defense Minister Habre rebelled against the head of state and took power. It is therefore a case of rebellion against the Republic of Chad, confronting the legitimate transitional government, the government of national unity [words indistinct].

Libya calls for noninterference, on its part or on the part of others. However, if any foreign state intervenes in Chad, then we will be obliged to intervene. [Words indistinct] if others intervene, Libya must intervene to defend itself, its security, [words indistinct] a regime set up at its borders, and what would go on at its borders. The Libyan and Chadian peoples [words indistinct]. And the Libyan and Chadian territories [words indistinct]. The Libyans attach more importance to Chad than to any other country. Therefore, if the United States intervenes which is [words indistinct], then Libya must intervene because Chad is at its border. If the United States intervenes (?through Europe), if it is interested in Chad, then Chad interests Libya to the utmost. [Words indistinct] will flex its muscles in Egypt and in Sudan [words indistinct] I consider the rulers as employees of the U.S. State Department. It is sad that great Egypt is ruled by an employee of the U.S. State Department. It is also sad that [words indistinct]. One must stand on the side of the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples so they may be able to free their wills and [words indistinct]

[Correspondent] [Passage indistinct].

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have agreed on a committee [words indistinct] bilateral relations between the two countries [words indistinct], because the aim of all the Arab nation is to realize its unity [words indistinct].

I am very very pleased at this visit [words indistinct]. I reaffirm that [words indistinct] and cooperation between the two countries [words indistinct]. We are actually obliged because the death train is coming to all: monarchists, republicans, and Jamahiriyans. The death train is coming to the Arabs from the right and left. We are obliged to (?stand in one rank) [words indistinct]. I am very satisfied with the visit, with the great hospitality accorded to me [words indistinct]. I hope that [passage indistinct].

Iraqi Rapprochement With Egypt Condemned

LD060925 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0835 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jul (JANA) -- The brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison has sent a message to the foreign ministers of the member-countries of the

Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and to the head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, in which he describes the official visit by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Tariq 'Aziz to Cairo and the agreement to resume diplomatic relations between the Iraqi and Egyptian regimes as a grave precedent which undermines the sanctity of the Baghdad summit conference resolutions and which will encourage others to follow suit.

Being aware of the gravity of this Iraqi move, which coincides with the attempts to force the Arab nation to capitulate, the message says, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah wishes to place the brother members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front face to face with their responsibilities of struggle, which demand that they affirm the need to respect Arab resolutions, particularly those pertaining to matters of strategy and destiny, and condemn this measure by the Iraqi regime as being a treasonous and flagrant violation of the Arab resolutions and charters, which should be respected and from which no party should deviate.

The message adds: We believe that to keep silent in the face of this Iraqi move will not only harm the (?Arab) position but will also provide a pretext for every Arab regime wishing to free itself from this pan-Arab commitment to do so and then all our resolutions and charters will have no value or credibility.

In conclusion, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison said: "In view of all these considerations, we expect the brother members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to denounce the Iraqi regime and to act quickly to deal with this negative development, employing all appropriate measures to prevent any further deterioration in the Arab position.

MOROCCO

Further Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit

Meetings With Trade Unionists

LD031929 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, 3 Jul (MAP) — The Libyan president, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is on a working and friendly visit to Morocco, conferred consecutively with three Moroccan unions.

During the meetings of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi with these unions — the UMT [Moroccan Labor Union], UGTM [General Union of Moroccan Workers], and CDT [Democratic Labor Confederation] — a number of Arab and Islamic issues in addition to the issue of the Sahara were discussed.

The delegations of these unions, headed by Messrs Mahjoub ben Seddiq, the secretary general of the UMT; Abderrazzaq Afilal, the secretary general of the UGTM; and Abdelmajid Bouzba, member of the Executive Council of the CDT, expressed the firm position of the Moroccan people toward the Saharan issue.

The delegation heads expressed their satisfaction with their discussions with the Libyan president following the meeting which lasted more than an hour, and stressed that the talks were held in an amicable and open atmosphere.

Mr Mahjoub ben Seddiq explained that he felt that president al-Qadhdhafi "is truly willing to settle the Saharan issue within the framework of the unity of Morocco," and he stressed that his meetings with the Libyan president were characterized by the spirit of understanding, "greater than expected."

On his part, Mr Abderrazzaq Afilal reported that president al-Qadhdhafi promised to help "solve the issue of the Sahara within the limits of achieving the unity of the Arab Maghreb".

Mr Afilal said that the UGTM delegation stressed to president al-Qadhdhafi that this fabricated problem is obstructing the unification of the Arab nation.

Mr Abdelmajid Bouzba said that during the meeting of the CDT with president Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, they stressed that the issue of the Sahara is the issue of the Moroccan people as a whole, and that the problem is a fabricated problem, and its solution is necessary to help achieve Arab unity and the victory of the Palestinians.

He also said that president Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed "his understanding of the unanimity of the Moroccan people on the issue of the Sahara."

It is worth mentioning that the Libyan president also met the delegations of six Moroccan political parties.

Western Saharan Issue Discussed

LD022031 Kuwait KUNA in English 1725 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, July 2 (KUNA) — Informed sources here Saturday expressed belief that the Libyan-Morocco summit had not so far achieved anything positive particularly concerning the Western Sahara dispute.

The leader of the Moroccan opposition, Abderrahim Bouabid who is the secretary general of the Socialist Union for People's Forces said in a statement to KUNA that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had informed the Moroccan political parties leaders in a meeting last night that a referendum might not be enough for resolving the Western Sahara problem.

Al-Qadhdhafi added, according to Bouabid that 'there are new developments on the Saharan field represented in the presence of the Polisario in the area having the military power in the desert.'

The Moroccan opposition leader said 'this Libyan stand means that the referendum called for by the Organization of African Unity might not reach a positive result', adding 'that the Polisario might find a justification in that referendum to usurp the Western Sahara.'

Bouabid said 'Al-Qadhdhafi does not want a political settlement because he believes that the referendum has no guarantees.'

The Moroccan opposition leader added Al-Qadhdhafi demands direct talks between Morocco and the Polisario.

Bouabid disclosed that the Moroccan parties leaders had told Al-Qadhdhafi that Libya is held responsible for backing and arming the Polisario.

He added that the referendum which Al-Qadhdhafi wants is the one which secures Morocco's surrendering of its territories.

Bouabid denied, in rely to a question that Al-Qadhdhafi had told the parties leaders of the contents of his talks with Moroccan King Hassan II. He however, described the talks held between the two Arab leaders as significant and decisive.

The Moroccan parties leaders raised the issue of the ordeal of the Palestinian people following the departure of the Palestinian people from Beirut and the pressure being imposed on the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Bouabid said.

Al-Qadhdhafi arrived here yesterday and met with King Hassan for talks on the Western Sahara, Chad and the Palestinian crisis.

Polisario Relatives' Appeal

LD031844 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Rabat, 3 Jul (MAP) — The Libyan president, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is currently on a working and friendly visit to Morocco, has received a delegation from the citizens of the southern provinces, consisting of the parents and relatives of some of the members of the so-called Polisario.

They were Messrs Rakibi Khalil, retired from the Royal Armed Forces and father of Mohamed Abdelaziz, the president of the so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]; Mohamed Doihi, merchant and father of Ali Beiba, the so-called prime minister in charge of information and culture; Captain Batal Bilal, retired from the Royal Armed Forces and father of Ahmed Batal one of the officials of the Polisario mercenaries; and Mohamed Salem Lilix, civil servant and the uncle of Ahmed Mohamed alias Mohamed Amin an ex-prime minister of the so-called SDAR.

The family of Wali Rakibi, the founder of the so-called Polisario who died during an attack by the front on Nouakchott in June 1976, including his uncle, Mr Mobarek Heidari, were received separately by the Libyan president. Mr Mobarek affirmed to Col al-Qadhdhafi that he knew Wali personally as a Moroccan citizen who was deceived and used against the interests of his country.

The delegation also included some relatives of the members of the so-called Polisario [words indistinct] who took this opportunity to express to the Libyan president their commitment to their Moroccan nationality, the 'Alawi throne and King Hassan II. They also expressed their firm rejection of the actions of separation and sabotage carried out by the members of the so-called Polisario, stressing that they are just a few people who went astray.

They asked Col al-Qadhdhafi to stop all support and aid to them. The Libyan president, who listened carefully to what they said, promised to make very possible effort to help find a solution to this issue.

Results of Visit

PM060726 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Points of Agreement at Moroccan-Libyan Summit"]

[Text] Rabat — Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi yesterday extended his visit to Morocco, which began on Thursday and was originally scheduled to last 24 hours only, amidst reports of some points of agreement regarding the main problem under discussion by the Moroccan monarch and Col al-Qadhdhafi, namely the Saharan problem.

It has been learned that Libya will finally cut off its material and military aid for the Polisario to pave the way for a peaceful settlement of the West Saharan problem.

The Moroccan king held another round of talks with Col al-Qadhdhafi yesterday. The Libyan leader renewed his call for an Arab emergency summit conference. He suggested Damascus as a venue for the conference, which, he said, should convene to formulate a joint Arab stance toward recent developments.

On the other hand, Col al-Qadhdhafi held an open dialogue with the leaders of the Moroccan political parties mainly on the Sahara problem. Some party leaders have told *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat* that the gist of the views expressed by Al-Qadhdhafi at that closed meeting was his conviction that the referendum proposed by the OAU would not solve the problem. He said that he doubted that the Polisario would accept the results of the referendum if they ran in favor of merger with Morocco.

These leaders expressed the belief that there has been no fundamental change in Al-Qadhdhafi's views on the problem. They noted that he spoke about the "Saharan people's independence" while they on their part stressed the need for Libya to stop its aid for the Polisario and for Morocco to shoulder its responsibilities regarding the referendum.

Despite the pessimistic reports circulated after Col al-Qadhdhafi's meeting with the Moroccan party leaders, private sources have affirmed to *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* that the meetings between the Moroccan monarch and Col al-Qadhdhafi have given Moroccan-Libyan relations a positive push forward.

The party leaders have apparently told the colonel that pending issues should be tackled by King Hassan II personally.

The Moroccan press yesterday spoke of the role played by Saudi Arabia to promote Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Morocco.

AL-'ALAM Comments on Relations With Libya

LD052145 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, 5 July (MAP) — *Al-'Alam*, mouthpiece of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party, wrote in its commentary today that the Libyan president was not ignorant of anything in the Sahara file and consequently he was not ignorant of the Moroccan consensus concerning the territorial integrity. The paper added that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi entered, during his latest visit to Morocco, dialogues with representatives of the various Moroccan political currents on many occasions and each time he faced the same facts presented to him on Friday and Saturday whether from political officials, trade unionists, or representatives of professional associations. *Al-'Alam* explained that since 1975 the Libyan president entered debates with Saharan Moroccans, opposition militants, and with the spokesmen for extremist political currents at home and abroad. He was told in all these debates and dialogues of all the explanations and advice that he should have been told. The paper pointed to the consensus of the Moroccans on adherence to the territorial integrity of their homeland and stressed that the Libyan president has felt this consensus among the Moroccan refugees abroad. What is new however, the paper added, is that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi himself comes here and enters a new dialogue, which confirms to him that 7 years have further consolidated the consensus and that the aggression directed against the Moroccans will not weaken their determination or reduce their standards of living.

The paper explained that the joint Moroccan-Libyan communique realized the maximum expectations from a meeting which comes after all the complications and fluctuations in Libyan-Moroccan relations and stressed that Morocco does not demand today from Libya anything other than respect for its territorial integrity. The paper added that this communique confirms this endeavor and promises the elimination of all the harm caused to Moroccan-Libyan relations. It said that these relations are now ready to become sound, based on cooperation, solidarity, and the strengthening of exchanges, and that they were good before the eruption of the Saharan problem.

The paper pointed out that there was a basic idea in the joint communique, the development of bilateral relations and cooperation in the commercial, economic, and cultural fields, and confirmed that as far as the Moroccan side is concerned there will be no retreat or hesitation concerning the establishment of sound relations with Libya. The paper added that the elimination of the harm caused to Libyan-Moroccan relations required meticulous respect for the obligations included in the joint communique concerning the respect of territorial integrity, stressing that this applied more to Libya than Morocco as Morocco armed no one who wanted to harm the territorial integrity of Libya and did not become involved in action considered hostile to the Libyan people.

The paper explained that for 8 years a strong storm has been playing havoc with Libyan-Moroccan relations, with the situation in the Arab Maghreb, and the Arab cause in general. Also the OAU faced collapse as a result of the Saharan problem,which has poisoned the atmosphere, and the region was threatened with foreign interference through the introduction of modern and accurate weapons used by the hands of non-African and non-Arab minds. And after raising the question whether there is a new awakening in the region the paper said: "Since the meeting between his majesty and President Benjedid on 26 February we have been looking forward to this meeting, to put an end to tension in the region," and confirmed that the Moroccan people are ready to extend their hand for cooperation and good-neighborliness with the sincerity it has always proved and a real desire for peace in line with its noble characteristics.

SUDAN

Government Urges OAU To Dispatch Forces to Chad

JN051826 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1754 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jul (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has called on the OAU to dispatch African forces to Chad to provide it with military protection against any invasion and to act as a buffer between the legitimate Chadian forces and the Libyan invasion forces on the one hand, and between the legitimate Chadian forces and the other Chadian forces on the other, to prevent bloodshed. He also called on the OAU to take the necessary measures to hold elections to achieve stability and peace in Chad. The minister emphasized that Sudan is firmly opposed to Libya's plans, because it is against interference in other people's affairs.

In this statement to SUNA, Minister Mubarak condemned Libyan interference in Chad, saying Libyan interference in Africa and the Arab world has become widespread.

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Cited on Rift in PLO

LD030739 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2325 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Jul (SPA) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi expressed his regret about the rift in the Fatah organization, which is the backbone of the Palestine revolution and the striking force against Israel.

In a statement to be published in *Ar-Riyadh* tomorrow, he urged all Arab countries to work to bring the points of view closer in order to repair this rift that could weaken the organization and lessen the success of the great battle it is fighting against Israel. He said that any Arab rapprochement or attempt to clear the air will be a gain for the Arab nation. He pointed out that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that this is an area decision that obliges everyone to respect the freedom of the Palestinian decision.

KENYA

Increased Trade Sought With Soviet Bloc

EA052155 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The minister for commerce, Mr John Okwanyo, has reiterated Kenya's commitment to expanding trade, especially with Eastern bloc countries. Mr Okwanyo was meeting a four-man trade delegation from the USSR headed by the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade.

The minister noted that in a bid to improve trade with Eastern countries, trade delegations from Kenya recently visited Romania and Yugoslavia. Mr Okwanyo added that soon delegations will be organized to visit Czechoslovakia and the USSR to explore ways and means of improving trade with these countries. The minister stressed the need for direct trade between Kenya and the USSR. He lamented that often exports from Kenya had to go through Western nations before being imported into the USSR.

Replying, the head of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that the volume of trade between Kenya and the USSR will increase after a trade agreement between the countries is realized. The occasion was also attended by an assistant minister for commerce, Mr Kisiero, and the ministry's permanent secretary, Mr Kipsanai.

SOMALIA

Defense Minister Returns From U.S., Europe Visit

LD051901 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Challe Lieutenant General Mohammed Ali Samantar, first vice president and defense minister of the SDR, and the delegation he is leading returned to Somalia today after completing a lengthy visit to the United States, France, Italy, and Egypt.

Speaking at the airport to Challe Ali Kuus, a reporter for SONNA [SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY], the vice president noted that he met the U.S. vice president, George Bush; the secretary of defense, Casper Weinberger; and other senior officials from the White House and Congress.

Challe Mohammed Ali Samantar pointed out that the talks held and the views exchanged between the Somali delegation and the U.S. officials were of interest to the two countries in particular and to the world in general. The two sides expressed similar views on the issues discussed.

Replying to a question on the Horn of Africa and the U.S. stance toward the region, the vice president noted that American officials view the issue as one that jeopardized not only the security of this specific area, but as a threat to the security of the whole of Africa. For that reason they believe a peaceful solution must be sought. Challe Lt Gen Mohammed Ali Samantar stated that the people and government of the U.S. have publicly supported the people and Government of Somalia and were therefore opposed to violations of our national sovereignty and interference in Somali affairs.

The vice president also visited France and held talks with the French foreign and defense ministers. Challe Samantar said the two sides held similar views on issues discussed. He added that French-Somali relations were very cordial.

The delegation led by Lt Gen Mohammed Ali Samantar also paid visits to Italy and Egypt and conveyed greetings to their respective leaders from President Mohammed Siad Barre, and the government, people, and Armed Forces of Somalia.

Challe Samantar, whose tour began in June, went to the United States in response to an invitation extended to him by the U.S. secretary of defense.

Present to welcome him at the airport were: Challe Brigadier General Ahmad Sulayman Abdullah, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the SRSP and minister for planning; members of the Central Committee, the National Assembly, the U.S. and Egyptian ambassadors to Somalia, and senior military officers.

Radio Halgan Reports Attack on Army Base

EA052153 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] The fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces killed 15 commandos from the dictator Barre's forces when units of the SNM launched a surprise attack against their base at (Deyaha) village in the Erigavo District of Senag region. Reports from the SNM fighters say the attack was carried out on 2 July and that they returned to their bases without suffering any casualties.

TANZANIA

Steps Announced To Promote Foreign Trade

EA032213 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The Ministry of Trade has announced that several steps are being taken to strengthen trade with foreign countries. The steps were announced by the minister of trade, Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi, in a speech inviting President Nyerere to officially open the Seventh International Trade Fair in Dar es Salaam. The minister noted that Tanzania has participated in various international trade fairs and exchanged delegations to increase foreign trade. He noted that other steps currently being taken by his ministry to achieve this objective include the establishment of trade protection insurance, which will come into operation this month. The government has already allocated more than 6 million shillings for this purpose.

Another strategy involves the creation of a special institution to ensure that businessmen who want to order importa] raw materials will be given foreign exchange as early as possible.

The minister declared that trade in general fell by 13 percent last year as a result of the bad state of the national economy, especially in the (?farm) produce sector. He said the situation led to a reduction in both imports and exports and generally damaged the state of the national economy.

After the speech, President Nyerere presented awards to various winners at the trade fair where 134 local organizations and 12 foreign countries are participating.

CHAD

President Habre Holds Press Conference 5 July

Reacts to Libyan 'Aggression'

JN051516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Jul (SUNA) — President Hissein Habre has affirmed that the Chadian Armed Forces will do everything in their power to restore matters to their normal state.

Addressing a press conference here today, Habre said that Libya is continuing with its acts of aggression and that it launched an attack today on Oum Chalouba in northeastern Chad. He said: During the last 12 months, that is, since our triumph and the beginning of our preoccupation with the task of rebuilding Chad on both the national and international levels, the Tripoli regime has exploited the situation to plan and organize new attacks on the Republic of Chad.

Habre added: Libya does not hide its expansionist ambitions on Chad, and Chad will not give up its determination to block Libya's way and expel it from Chad. Bitter fighting is now raging between an aggressor who wants to persecute and dominate, and a people who are working side by side to safeguard their freedom and independence.

Habre noted that fierce fighting was going on in Oum Chalouba while he was addressing the press conference and that this meant the continuation of the war in Chad. Habre added: History says that whoever stands for justice shall triumph. We stand for justice and a just cause. The Chadian people will fight to the end in defense of their honor, independence, and freedom.

Habre said: Chad is the victim of outside aggression and of bigger powers. It has every right to obtain all the necessary means and support to safeguard its independence and to resist outside aggression. In this respect, Chad has addressed an appeal to all its friends and to all those with whom it has cooperative relations or cooperation agreements.

At his press conference here today, Hissein Habre said that Chad had resorted to means that are acknowledged by international law and diplomatic norms when it went to the UN Security Council and the OAU. Chad had also urged the current OAU chairman to activate the special committee entrusted with seeking a solution to the Chadian dispute [word indistinct] Libyan.

Habre described the message sent by Libya to the OAU chairman as a maneuver which seeks to hamper the work of the special committee which the recent African summit decided to reactivate. Habre declared that Libyan forces and units under Libyan command attacked Oum Chalouba this morning and that they were equipped with sophisticated weapons and military hardware, and modern means of transport. Habre asked: From whom did they receive these weapons, given the fact that the coalition forces left Chad seeking political asylum?

Habre pointed out that the Chadian Government is seeking to reorganize its ranks and to adopt military measures in the field to check any advance by the Libyan aggressor. He said: Our enemies did their best to aggravate tension on the borders and sought to make the Chadian and Nigerian people confront one another. They failed in this attempt, however.

Asked at the press conference today about the possibility of holding negotiations with Al-Qadhdhafi, Chadian President Habre said that he supports a peaceful solution in principle, but that Al-Qadhdhafi wants to dictate the conditions of such a solution.

Habre added: Al-Qadhdhafi's conditions include the conclusion of a strategic defense alliance between Libya and Chad, the declaration of an Arab Islamic republic in Chad, and the Chadian Government's recogntion of what Libya terms its historical border, which includes the Aozou sector. Habre noted that in principle he favors a peaceful solution, but that Al-Qadhdhafi wants only war.

Concluding, Habre praised the countries which have shown sympathy with the Chadian question. He also praised Chad's real friends for their military and financial support, saying that Chad has friends, that it has requested aid from these friends, and that they are supplying this aid within the means at their disposal.

Seeks Direct French Involvement

AB052000 Paris AFP in French 1752 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Jul (AFP) — On Tuesday, President Hissein Habre called on France to involve itself more directly and to "participate" on the side of Chad in efforts being undertaken to "repulse external aggression."

Mr Habre, who made the call at a news conference, also stressed the "seriousness of the military situation that Chad is now facing." He announced that fierce fighting has been taking place since this morning at Oum Chalouba (in the eastern part of the country) between government troops and supporters of former President Goukouni Oueddei. This fighting, he pointed out, is only a step away from Abeche, which is the "most important target" of the current offensive.

Condemning the presence of Libyans on the side of Goukouni's troops, Hissein Habre stated that there were "many" of them within the ranks of his opponent's forces. "It is again a deadly fight between an aggressor who seeks to oppress and a people who want, at all costs, to preserve their freedom and independence," he said. Concerning France's material aid, Mr Habre stressed that it was very much appreciated but that "in view of the military situation, it was insufficient." "We have an extremely important transport problem," he pointed out, adding that the one DC-4 of the Chadian Air Force "is no longer adequate."

The Chadian head of state remarked that following the fall of Faya-Largeau, the government tried to restructure the Chadian National Armed Forces (FAN). "This task will require some time," he added, pointing out that "the authorities were determined to do their best so that time does not become a factor in the enemy's favor." He added, however, that "everything points

to the fact that the enemy is determined to accelerate events rather than to slow them down."

Concerning Zaire's assistance in the form of manpower and air support, Hissein Habre stressed that the aircraft sent by that country [words indistinct] a maximum efficiency.

Asked about the possibility of eventual aid from other countries, Egypt and the United States for example, the Chadian head of state answered only that Chad "has friends" from whom assistance was sought and that these countries were responding "within the limits of their means."

[Words indistinct] will defend itself till the end." Observers in Ndjamena believe that the outcome of the Oum Chalouba fighting could be decisive for the internal development of the conflict. In fact, it is stressed in Ndjamena that supporters of Mr Goukouni will have to try to cut off the entire region from the east, which has long been the traditional stronghold of Mr Habre's FAN and launch pincer movements toward the capital, Ndjamena.

It is also pointed out that this eastern offensive did not involve all of Goukouni Oueddei's troops. In fact, according to Western sources, there are an estimated one thousand troops of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) in the Oum Chalouba region, thus leaving Faya-Largeau with a sufficient number of troops to eventually open up a new front, which would probably be toward the capital.

Finally, it is believed in Ndjamena that the results of this fighting could greatly boost the morale of Mr Habre's troops, who are presently in defensive positions. A defeat in Oum Chalouba would be the fourth within a short time, following Gouro, Ounianga Khebir, and Faya-Largeau.

Habre Interviewed on Fall of Faya-Largeau

AB012330 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 1 Jul 83

["Exclusive" interview granted by Chadian President Hissein Habre to Pierre (de Volouis), Radio Monte Carlo and Africa No 1 special correspondent to Chad — date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Habre] As you know, we have lost Faya-Largeau after heavy fighting. Therefore, this town is today in the hands of the Islamic Legion and its mercenaries. The Chadian Armed Forces have retreated to the areas of Koro Toro and Salal. The Chadian High Command is trying to take the necessary measures to reinforce these areas and also to find ways of counteracting the enemy's strategy. This, in short, is the situation at present, a situation which, I must say, was not unpredictable. For a long time we knew that intensive preparations were going on in the Tibesti area. There was a great deal of troop movement from Libya to Chad in the Tibesti area. So this was something we could imagine long before the recent developments.

[De Volouis] Mr President, could you take stock of the losses you incurred in that battle?

[Habre] Well, I must tell you that we are not currently in a position to give precise figures, since we have no detailed reports on the situation since no one has arrived in Ndjamena from the operation zone. This includes Commander (Achemina), who is now in the Koro Toro area. Therefore, it is not possible to give you an exact figure.

[De Volouis] From the information in your possession, can you give details about the arms the attackers had?

[Habre] Yes. What particularly struck us was the quantity of heavy arms they had. From previous clashes in Gouro, Onnianga, and other places, we knew they had some heavy arms, but there were not the large quantities such as those used in Faya, that is, arms such as M-16's, M-21's, and Canon 65's. These were used in quantities sufficient to turn the situation around. Indeed, the number of both personnel and arms was quite impressive.

[De Volouis] So you don't think it is due only to former President Goukouni's army [words indistinct]?

[Habre] No. I want to take this opportunity to tell you something once again. People talk all the time about Goukouni's army, Goukouni's army, but they forget that Goukouni left Ndjamena with only his suitcase, without any followers. Such was not the case with the FAN in 1980, who left Ndjamena well organized with more than 500 vehicles — a full and well-equipped force. That was not true of Goukouni's departure. [Words indistnct] the Chari River where they found themselves in Algiers. Now, tell me, where did this army of Goukouni's come from? I told you from the beginning that one thing is clear: This army unit [words indistinct]. From the beginning, two purely Libyan elements constituted the basis of this army. It was only later that some Chadians were recruited in a rather unusual way, and that some elements from the Libyan regular army's Islamic Legion also joined. Added to this base were some recruits from Nigeria and other parts of Africa who were transported to Tripoli via Benin.

In any case, I will tell you that we have some proof from the field, and, if necessary, we can let you listen to communications of people at the warfront who did not speak any Chadian language or French. Therefore, to us, it is all clear: It is the Libyan Army's Islamic Legion and African mercenaries of various nationalities that constitute the present army of Goukouni.

[De Volouis] Do you have any information from the eastern region — I mean areas like Oum Chalouba, Abeche?

[Habre] Yes, we are in permanent contact with that region, and there are no new developments there.

[De Volouis] Mr President, I think we can now address a very important question — one regarding your needs. We can imagine that you might need certain things, especially military materials.

[Habre] Our major problem is that of arms. We have enough soldiers in our army, but we have an immense problem of logistics, that is, military materials.

[De Volouis] What has been the reaction of your neighbors and other African countries to whom you have sent messages?

[Habre] Well, the reaction from African countries is one of indignation and anger. They have all experienced Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's methods and way of doing things in Africa; consequently, I think in the present situation, all of Africa is solidly behind Chad.

Goukouni Oueddei Interviewed at Faya-Largeau
AB050030 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Report on interview with Goukouni Oueddei at Faya-Largeau, Chad, to French and Canadian journalists "after the fall of Faya-Largeau;" date not given — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Life has quickly returned to normal in Faya-Largeau. A few days before the liberating action by the National Liberation Army [ANL], the headquarters of the ANL sent a message to representatives of the national annihilation forces. In this message, the besieged reactionary forces were asked to allow civilians in that town to leave. Imprudently informed, the inhabitants left the town en masse and took refuge in surrounding villages. But soon after the crushing defeat of the FAN on all sides, the inhabitants began to return to their houses in vehicles placed at their disposal by the soldiers of the ANL. With each passing day more men, women, and children return home, whether on foot, on donkeys, or on camels. Over the past 5 days, the central market of Faya-Largeau has recovered its normal rhythm. Traders of all sorts have begun displaying their wares — flour, meat, vegetables, dates, et cetera.

The town of Faya-Largeau itself does not appear to have suffered too much from the events. There are no traces of clashes or bombings. The actual fighting took place on the outlying rocks of the town. In this period of Ramadan, the capital of the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti District [BET] is calm.

On his arrival in Faya just after the fall of the town, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei was housed in one of the residential areas. It was from there that he presided over a cabinet meeting. This was also the place where he received a group of French and Canadian journalists: Forestier from *Paris Match*, Pierre Acheque from *Liberation*, a woman journalist from CBC [Canadian Broadcasting Corporation] television, Gerald Nott from AFP, Tangi and Tierreli from the GAMMA news agency, as well as our colleagues from Libyan television. These journalists, who arrived here while the campaign of lies regarding the so-called Libyan intervention was at its peak, went freely around the entire town. They saw for themselves what was happening. They were able to talk with us, with the inhabitants of the town, and with the various political and military authorities. We now present to you their interview with the head of state, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei. You will recognize the pertinent questions asked in the interview. Sometimes these questions are quite technical. Sometimes they smack of snobbery or aggressive and provocative journalism. But the comrade president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] made it his duty to answer them all with tact. [Reporters' questions read by announcer followed by Goukouni recording]

Question by *Liberation* reporter: How did the GUNT interpret its victory at Faya-Largeau?

"Before answering your question, I would like to thank you for coming here to Faya to see for yourself what is really happening here, to see what we are experiencing here on the field. Now, concerning your question, we see our victory in Faya as a step in the liberation war we undertook after [words indistinct].

"The Faya victory is like any other. As I have just said, this victory is only one stage in the process of national liberation."

Within the same context, the special envoy of *Liberation* put this rather disconcerting question to the comrade president of the GUNT: To which military (?team) do you attribute this victory?

"If I understand you well, I think I know what you are driving at. In any case, what I can tell you is that since we withdrew from Ndjamena in 1982, we have been thinking seriously about our defeat at the hands of the reactionary forces of Hissein Habre, who teamed up with the OAU forces. After this defeat, we regained our confidence, we learned new tactics, and we trained a new national liberation army which has assumed its responsibilities. We overcame our enemies with the means put at our disposal, and with our determination. There is, therefore, a great difference between the forces of evil and the revolutionary army of liberation. We are motivated by the will to bring about a total change throughout the entire country."

Here is a question the comrade president was no doubt expecting. Our French colleague asked: Are there any Libyan military advisers in your army?

"It is only the forces of evil, it is only the reactionaries who want to internationalize the problems of Chad, and it is only some imperialist powers who see foreign military advisers or foreign troops fighting on our side. But in actual fact, on the battlefield, I think, those of you here have been able to go around to all the positions our soldiers have held since this morning and yesterday. You can do the same thing tomorrow morning. And even long before you came here, some of your colleagues witnessed the departure of our soldiers from the bases at Gouro for the attack on Faya. Some of your French compatriots have also covered the war at Gouro, Ounianga, and Faya. In all this fighting, if there was any Libyan presence, and if there were any Libyan military advisers in our midst, you would not have waited to ask me this question — you would have reported it. But if you want more assurances from me, I can tell you that there are practically no Libyan advisers or other foreigners in our army. It is only our soldiers, our military officers, who are handling the situation and who have routed the enemy. I don't think Libyan aid or any other aid for our army can internationalize the conflict. As you know, our side is not the only one receiving aid. Our enemy is receiving war materials on a daily basis, delivered by reactionary countries like Israel through Sudan and Zaire. The United States of America also delivers war materials to Hissein Habre, not to mention France. We know very well that there are no plants in

Ndjamena for manufacturing arms and ammunition, and that the arms at the disposal of the enemy came from foreign countries, but we don't consider this internationalizing the Chadian problem."

Another burning question directly related to future relations between Chad and France was put to the comrade president of GUNT by the special envoy of *Liberation*: How did you react to the statement made on Tuesday by President Francois Mitterrand that France would respect its military commitments toward the government of Ndjamena? Comrade President Goukouni's answer was quite clear:

"Two days after we left Ndjamena in 1982, Mitterrand made a statement in support of the rebel clique in Ndjamena. If today Mitterrand makes a statement giving his moral, material, and even interventionist support to Hissein Habre, that does not surprise us. I cannot guess what the French people think about this statement, but the only thing I know is that France has intervened in Chad several times. In 1969, 1972, and in 1978, France intervened in Chad. But the situation and the circumstances have changed today. At that time, the French Army — the French Legion — came to fight against men armed only with weapons used in hand-to-hand combat — spears, knives (?and so on) but today the circumstances have changed. Whatever arms they put at the disposal of their lackeys in Ndjamena, we, armed with our revolutionary determination and our National Liberation Army, will be able to counteract the French legions which will be placed at the disposal of the puppet Hissein Habre.

"It is quite true that France helped us financially in the past, especially in the payment of civil servants' salaries, and they also gave us a small quantity of arms and ammunition. I cannot evaluate the quantity of arms since I am not the armory keeper. After this, France noticed that we in Ndjamena did not toe their line, even though the GUNT I lead opted for the socialist path. This socialist option did not solve the problem because France had other aims. It wanted to recolonize Chad through Hissein Habre. There is, therefore, a mutual understanding between France and the United States to come back and recolonize Chad. But we, as revolutionaries, will never accept another country coming back to once again colonize our people. And the more France supports the puppet regime in Ndjamena, the more determined we are to reject France not only in Chad but also throughout Africa. Let us make this clear."

Still on the subject of relations between France and Chad, our colleague from *Liberation* said this: Mr Mitterrand has declared that since you did not denounce the 1976 defense pact between Chad and France, it is still applicable today. Here is the reply of the comrade head of state:

"If Mitterrand were (?honest) with himself, he would see that on 7 June 1982, the GUNT was forced to leave Ndjamena by Hissein Habre's rebel units and the forces of the OAU. Does Mitterrand want to tell us that this pact did not exist at that time? Why then did France, and especially Mitterrand, not use that pact at that time to defend the GUNT? From the position taken by Mitterrand, we see that France wants to recolonize Chad through its valet, Hissein Habre.

On the same topic, the French journalist asked the comrade president: In the event France sends military advisers to Hissein Habre, would you consider asking Libya or any other country to intervene militarily? Here is President Goukouni Oueddei's response:

"Our position is quite clear. We have always condemned any form of foreign intervention, whether on our side or on the side of the enemy. If that should happen despite our opposition to French intervention — either in the form of military advisers or by sending soldiers — we will have no alternative but to ask help from our friends who, I hope, will respond quickly to our call.

"Many African countries and Beijing recognize the GUNT. If necessary, these friends will break their silence, and it is then that you will find out if it is only Libya that supports our country."

Another classic question put to Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei: After Libya has given so much aid to you, what is it expecting in return?

"If France intervenes in Chad, it will surely ask for something in return. There is no doubt about it, because through its intervention, France wanted to come back in force to colonize Chad and try to exploit its national resources. But Libya, itself a progressive and revolutionary country fighting international imperialism — I don't think this same Libya can ask us for any compensation.

"You may recall that, following the decision made by the GUNT at the time, Libya withdrew from Chad within 48 hours, if my memory serves right. If it had demanded compensation, it would not have withdrawn so easily. [Passage indistinct]

"The question of the merger between Libya and Chad is a question of the will of the peoples of Chad and Libya. The question of a merger has not only existed between Libya and some Arab countries, but in Africa too there have been merger attempts by some African countries: I don't want to mention any names. Only a year ago, Senegal and Gambia signed a merger between their two countries, and quite recently Sekou Toure has been appealing to Moussa Traore to let their two countries merge. Why did international opinion not condemn these decisions? And why should international opinion be so interested in the merger between Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah? I don't think, if the need for a merger ever arises, any power can prevent such an action by the two countries.

"I am entirely in favor of a merger if the two peoples consent to it. By this I refer not only to Libya and Chad, since I also favor a merger of all African countries. I think I understand Kwame Nkrumah's position. Today Pieter Botha is destabilizing the frontline states because these countries are revolutionary and progressive. He wants to put them into difficulties so that some reactionary group can seize power there. In Central and West Africa, some countries are worried, for they know very well that their situation is perfectly rotten; their people are grumbling.

"We have always wanted fraternal relations between Chad and France and if Mitterrand modifies his present position, we will also reconsider our position."

The last question was put to the head of state by our colleague from Canadian television, CBC: What is your attitude toward the United States?

"As a Chadian Government, we do not have any special problems with the United States of America. We have our political concept, the United States has its own. Our two concepts differ from one another. Furthermore, the United States helps our enemy, Hissein Habre, because, according to the United States, Hissein Habre is the one who is capable of toeing their line in Chad. They have, therefore, been fighting us. We, in our defense, should adopt a position to fight the United States. If the United States does not interfere in our problems, we will likewise have nothing to do with the United States, which is a long way away from us."

GABON

Joint Communique on Chad Issued With Egypt

AB052030 Paris AFP in French 1728 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Libreville, 5 Jul (AFP) — In a joint communique issued in Libreville on Tuesday at the conclusion of the meeting of the Gabon-Egypt commission for cooperation, the two states requested an immediate end to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Chad.

"The two countries," the communique states, "wish to have Chad return to an atmosphere of peace and reconciliation under the leadership of its legitimate government." Gabon and Egypt reaffirm their support of Chadian President Habre "in his efforts to counter foreign aggression."

The two countries appeal to the OAU to make the necessary efforts to ensure "the independence and territorial intergrity of Chad" and call for the convocation of a meeting of the OAU Mediation Committee as soon as possible on the Chad-Libyan conflict.

Mr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, left Libreville late Tuesday morning at the end of a 5-day official visit to Gabon.

In this communique, Gabon and Egypt also condemn "the abominable apartheid regime and reaffirm that UN Resolution 435 remains the sole basis for a fair and equitable settlement of the Namibian crisis." The communique states that they believe the independence of Namibia to be inevitable despite the support [words indistinct] and finally reject any linkage between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Concerning the Middle East, Gabon and Egypt stressed that no lasting and just peace can be achieved without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories occupied since 1967 and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to live in peace with their neighbors.

According to the communique, "the two countries, concerned by the explosive situation in Lebanon," request the withdrawal of Israeli troops as well as other foreign forces from Lebanon.

Concerning bilateral relations, the two countries expressed pleasure over the quality of their relations and agreed to encourage the (?exchange of information between) national institutions, especially through working visits.

The second session of the joint commission will be held in Cairo in 1984.

RWANDA

Kaunda Attends Celebrations in Kigali

MB041944 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] President Kaunda has said in Kigali that Zambia and other frontline states will continue to support SWAPO until Namibia becomes independent. Dr Kaunda said Zambia and other frontliners have welcomed the Security Council resolution which has empowered UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to work hard to find a solution to the Namibian independence dispute. The president said this when interviewed by [words indistinct] journalists at the airport on his arrival in Rwanda.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia and other frontline states will work hand in hand with the Western nations Contact Group of Five to speed up the liberation of Namibia. Members of the Contact Group of Five are the United States of America, Britain, France, West Germany, and Canada. He called on all concerned parties to cooperate with the UN secretary general to find a quick solution to the Namibian problem.

President Kaunda is in Kigali to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Second Republic of Rwanda. Dr Kaunda was met at Kigali International Airport by his Rwanda counterpart, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana. The president inspected a guard of honor mounted by Rwanda forces before he was introduced to a team of Cabinet ministers and diplomats accredited to Rwanda.

President Kaunda is accompanied by member of the Central Committee Reuben Kamanga, State House aides, and several top party and government officials. The president was among several heads of state and government leaders who were in Kigali to attend the anniversary celebrations.

uf subsectGUINEA

Government Urges OAU Commission To Discuss Chad

AB030721 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, Senegal, July 3 (AFP) — Guinea has called for an urgent meeting of the Bureau of the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) Arbitration Commission to discuss the renewed fighting in Chad.

The call was made by the ruling party's politburo in a message to current OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader.

The message, broadcast by Radio Conakry monitored here Saturday night, said a rapid solution to the conflict was vital to strengthen credibility in the OAU's "noble mission to restore peace and security in Chad, which has been ravaged by 17 years of civil war".

The party said Guinea was prepared to host the bureau's meeting.

LIBERIA

President 'Declared Fit', Returns From FRG

AB021230 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC], having been declared fit by medical doctors in Bonn, West Germany, is expected home in about an hour's time from now.

According to the executive mansion release of yesterday, the head of state and party will touch down on the James Spriggs Payne airfield at 1300 this afternoon. As usual, members of the PRC, cabinet ministers, superintendents of counties and territories, tribal chiefs, market women, students, as well as the Liberian populace are expected to line the route to the mansion in welcoming head of state Doe and party back home.

Statement Issued

AB031238 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Following his return from West Germany yesterday, an executive mansion release quoted Commander in Chief Doe as saying as a result of his meetings and discussions with West German Government officials and businessmen, the area of trade, investment, and economic cooperation will be further strengthened between the two countries.

While en route to Liberia yesterday morning, the head of state made a technical stopover in Seville, Spain, where he was received by Governor Alfonso Geraldo and Mayor Manuel Deville of the city, as well as Liberia's ambassador to France Professor Bill Tongoya Mason who is also accredited to Spain.

Doe Warns Against 'Ritualistic Killings'

AB042150 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, has issued a strong warning to all those engaged in ritualistic killings around the country. According to an executive mansion release issued today, the head of state was reacting this morning to a report that men, women, and children were being murdered and parts of their bodies extracted, apparently in anticipation of political gains. The release further said Head of State Doe has meanwhile ordered the joint security force, the Army, and the national security agency to launch a major offensive against such crimes in the society.

The head of state emphasized that any suspect caught will face the military tribunal without delay, and if found guilty, should expect to receive [words indistinct] the crime committed. Dr Doe emphasized that his government attaches seriousness to this matter as it has the responsibility to protect the lives and well being of all of its citizens.

Thirteen Wounded in Saniquellie Student Riot

AB042200 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Thirteen persons were wounded, five of them seriously, in another student riot which occurred this morning at the campus of the Saniquellie Central High School. Those wounded included six soldiers who had gone to the campus to arrest the situation, while others are students of the school. The five students who were seriously wounded have been admitted to the G. Gabriel Halley Hospital in Saniquellie.

During the riot, which involved the throwing of stones between students and soldiers and the blockading of the highway in Saniquellie, the students ransacked the campus residence of their principal and set his personal effects on fire. They later marched from the campus to the private residence of the principal, which is under construction, and demolished the entire building. The LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] correspondent in Nimba County, whose tape recorder and camera were seized by the students and later returned, was also manhandled by the students during the riot.

The students are reportedly protesting the failure of the school's administration to purchase new benches and chairs for the school. The students told LINA that although they were made to contribute $2 each at the beginning of the school year to purchase additional benches and chairs for the school, the administration had failed to do so.

NIGERIA

State Governor Complains of Political Violence

AB040904 Lagos NAN in English 0848 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Bera (Rivers) July 3 (NAN) — The Rivers Governor Chief Melford Okilo today at Bera in Bori local government area

(Bolga) of the state, called on President Shagari and the law enforcement agents to take a very serious view of acts of violence alleged to have been committed by supporters of the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] in the state.

Governor Okilo told a campaign rally of NPN [National Party of Nigeria] supporters at Bera that he had had reports that thugs believed to the be NPP supporters from a neighbouring state burnt and sacked four boundary villages of Lekuma, Tubomboe, Mumba and Oloko in Bolga because of the peoples' alleged refusal to identify themselves with the NPP.

Describing the incident [words indistinct] in the peaceful political campaigns of the state so far, Governor Okilo warned that he was going to return fire for fire if other parties resorted to violence instead of selling their programmes by word of mouth.

Chief Okilo [words indistinct] Nigerians to learn from the history of the Germans and declared: No tribe or state in present day Nigeria can [words indistinct].

SENEGAL

Chadian Finance Minister Arrives in Dakar

AB060910 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Chadian Minister of Finance and Equipment Elie Romba arrived in Dakar last night at 2315. He is conveying a personal message from President Hissein Habre to President Abdou Diouf. Mr Romba told the press on his arrival that he was satisfied with the support given by the Senegalese president and people to the Chadian people. He also spoke of the current situation in his country and the strategies to be adopted.

[Begin recording] [Romba] For many days now Chad has been facing a difficult situation because a neighboring country has been trying to disrupt it. We are therefore appealing to all African countries to help our country. You are also aware of the situation. Let us call a spade a spade: The person responsible for the act of aggression and destabilization is president al-Qadhdhafi and we have tried to appeal to all our friends, all those who support us and all those who support the legitimate Government of Chad for their assistance.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, it is reported that the advance of the Transitional National Union Government forces is essentially due to foreign intervention. Can you elaborate on this point?

[Romba] It is not a question of a foreign power. It is an African country whose president is called Al-Qadhdhafi — we must name him. It is Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi who is giving every assistance to an opposition force trying to destabilize Chad.

[Correspondent] Do you really believe the Chadian conflict has bee.. internationalized?

[Romba] I do not know what you mean by internationalized. But I believe that the OAU is an international organization. If it has anything to say it can do so. We were all together at its summit meeting in Addis Ababa. The Chadian Government was recognized and when OAU members realize that one member is trying to destabilize another OAU member-country, it is normal that all other members should denounce the act and give the necessary assistance for the establishment of peace and security in the country affected.

We wish to thank the Senegalese people and their government, especially President Abdou Diouf, for the stance in favor of Chad (?and for) Senegalese support for Chad. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Announces Cabinet Changes

MB030907 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] We begin this newscast with seven decrees by the president of the republic and one dispatch from the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee:

1. For convenience of service and under the rights granted to me by Paragraph D, Article 53 of the constitution, I dismiss Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao from the post of secretary of state for cooperation, to which he had been appointed by Decree No. 37 of 19 March 1981. To be published.

Luanda, Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola, 2 July 1983.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

2. For convenience of service and under the rights granted to me by Paragraph D, Article 53 of the constitution, I dismiss Comrade (Flavio Joao Fernandes) from the post of deputy minister of health, to which he had been appointed by Decree No. 103 of 12 September 1980. To be published.

Luanda, Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola, 2 July 1983.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola

3. For convenience of service I dismiss Comrade (Belarmino Savugoza van Dunem) from the post of secretary of the Council of Ministers, to which he had been appointed by dispatch of 25 November 1978. To be published.

Luanda, Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola on 2 July 1983.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola.

4. For convenience of service and under the rights granted to me by Paragraph D, Article 53 of the constitution, I appoint Comrade (Flavio Joao Fernandes) to the post of secretary of the Council of Ministers with the position of secretary of state. To be published.

Luanda, Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola on 2 July 1983.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola

5. For convenience of service and under the rights granted to me by Paragraph D, Article 53, I appoint Comrade (Carlos Antonio Fernandes) to the post of secretary of state for cooperation. To be published.

Luanda, Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola on 2 July 1983.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola.

6. For convenience of service and under the rights granted to me by Paragraph D, Article 53 of the constitution, I appoint Comrade (Joaquim Guerreiro Dias) to the post of deputy minister of home trade. To be published.

Luanda, Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola on 2 July 1983.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola.

7. Considering the importance of the creation of the state central archives and in view of the present need to appoint a comrade who, as of now, will be responsible for the coordination of the task related to the establishment of the aforementioned archives, I decree that:

Comrade (Belarmino Savugoza van Dunem) is appointed to the post of coordinator of the organizing and establishing commission of the state central archives. To be published.

Luanda, Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola on 2 July 1983.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola

In accordance with Article 54 of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee regulations, Comrade Pauliono Pinto Joao is appointed to the post of director of the Department of Information and Propaganda of the Central Committee.

Luanda, 22 June 1983. Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

Government Reports 'Heavy Defeats' for UNITA

MB031110 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] As part of their mission in the defense of the threatened fatherland, Popular Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] battalions inflicted heavy defeats upon the UNITA puppet groups in (Calungula) and in an area 80 km from (Moxico) on 25 and 26 June. A total of 23 UNITA members were killed, and assorted weapons and large quantities of ammunition were recovered. Also on 26 June, people's defense organization forces attacked an enemy base in the (Cazombe) area, killing 17 UNITA fighters, including a major. A number of weapons were recovered.

The determination of glorious FAPLA in chasing the enemy out

of our fatherland and making our country a firm line in the African revolution was once again shown during the operations.

UNITA Report on Clashes

LD050938 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Excerpt] In a communique released in Lisbon today, UNITA announced that it has captured the town of Cangumbe, Moxico Province and destroyed part of the Benguela railway. UNITA also claims to have inflicted 57 casualties to the Angolan regular army during the attack and injured another 4 Angolan soldiers. They added that 5 UNITA guerrillas were killed and 13 injured.

UNITA Prisoner Swap Rejected

NC022118 Paris AFP in English 2107 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Lisbon, July 2 (AFP) — The Angolan authorities are currently negotiating with the British Government for the release of British mercenaries jailed for their part in the Angolan civil war, the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported today. The agency, monitored here, sharply rejected a proposal made in London by the Angolan rebel movement UNITA to exchange the mercenaries for some Czechoslovaks captured in March in Angola by UNITA.

In an editorial, ANGOP said the movement — led by Jonas Savimbi — which it described as a "puppet in the pay of Pretoria" sought to appear as a "liberator of innocent British citizens" and thus make political gain in London. It said that the possible release of the mercenaries was a bilateral affair which was in the course of being negotiated between the governments of Angola and Britain, and that this had been made clear to the rebel movement.

In November, the British Government asked the Angolan authorities to release seven British mercenaries who are currently serving sentences of between 16 and 30 years in jail. The mercenaries, who helped fight against the ultimately victorious MPLA (Angolan People's Liberation Movement) in the war following Angolan independence, were sentenced in 1976.

UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels still hold 20 Czechoslovaks and 10 Portuguese after releasing 55 people on Thursday among a group they captured in March. UNITA maintains that the 20 Czechoslovaks will only be released in exchange for the seven British mercenaries and some 30 UNITA personnel held by the Angolan authorities.

UNITA Said 'Well-Equipped' To Fight MPLA

MB010909 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] One of the group of 55 released Czechoslovakian and Portuguese captives of the Angolan resistance movement, UNITA, says the movement is well-equipped to fight against the Marxist MPLA and its Cuban allies.

In an exclusive interview with Radio RSA in Johannesburg Mr (Manuel Gonsalves) said all the people he had met while on his way to UNITA's central base at Jamba in southeastern Angola had expressed their support for UNITA.

(Mr Gonsalves) is one of the 10 Portuguese nationals among the released captives who have been granted a 7-day residence permit in South Africa before their return home. He said that during the long trek to the UNITA base area they were never attacked by MPLA forces, and Mr (Gonsalves) said that throughout the territory held by UNITA, which is about a third of the total area of Angola, he was treated sympathetically by both civilians and military personnel.

The Czechoslovakians released by UNITA left Jan Smuts airport near Johannesburg yesterday for Kinshasa in Zaire on board an aircraft chartered by the Red Cross. The party of 45 Czechoslovakians and 10 Portuguese, who were given a sumptuous welcome by South African officials at the airport, was part of a group of 85 who were captured at Alto Catumbela in central Angola 3 months ago.

Three Brazilian Prisoners Released by UNITA

AB011232 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Pretoria, Jul 1 (AFP) — Three Brazilian citizens held prisoner by the Angolan rebel movement UNITA were recently released in South Africa in a secret operation, International Red Cross sources said yesterday.

The hostages were handed over to Brazilian Government representatives at Lanseria Airport near Pretoria two weeks ago, the sources said. "It was all very quiet and practically nobody knew anything about it. The whole operation was arranged between the Brazilian Red Cross and UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi," the sources added.

The Brazilians were agricultural experts working in a rural area where they had been captured by UNITA, the sources said.

Yesterday UNITA released 45 Czechoslovaks and ten Portuguese captured in Angola last March. A further ten Portuguese and 20 Czechoslovaks are still being held.

Savimbi Warns British Protecting Diamond Mines

MB020829 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The leader of the UNITA movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says British policemen working for mining companies to prevent diamond smuggling in northern Angola are a target for UNITA troops. Dr Savimbi has told a correspondent of a Johannesburg newspaper that if UNITA captures any British policemen they will be held as prisoners of war. Fifty British policemen have arrived in the northeastern mining province of Luanda, and Dr Savimbi says they have proof of this.

The UNITA leader has admitted that members of his movement are involved in diamond smuggling and that an attack against

them would be an attack against UNITA interests. He said about 3,000 UNITA troops are operating in Luanda Province, which is bordered by Zambia and Zaire, and most of the diamond smugglers in Angola are Cubans.

LESOTHO

Government Forces Kill 10 Armed Bandits

MB050701 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] It has been reported that about 10 armed bandits were killed in the Mokhotlong district on Sunday in an encounter with a combined operation of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force and the Lesotho Mounted Police.

The operation was a follow-up to an encounter which occurred the previous day between the public of (Makwaba) with a group of 13 bandits coming from South Africa. In the first encounter two bandits were killed, whilst the other 11 escaped. The LMP and the LPF subsequently mounted a follow-up operation which resulted in the death of these other bandits reported to be 10 in number.

Although full details have not yet been given, it is also believed that one member of the LPF and one member of the police volunteer reservists also died in the operation, which lasted from Sunday until early yesterday morning.

The joint LPF-LMP command has again appealed to members of the public to act swiftly in reporting any strange movements in their respective areas.

Foreign Minister: RSA Fails To Honor Pledges

MB011710 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, says South Africa has failed to stand by its commitment not to allow its territory to be used as a launching pad for attacks on Lesotho. Addressing a press conference today, the minister referred to his meeting with his South African counterpart, R.F. Botha, in which they pledged not to allow each other's territory to be used against the other. The foreign minister said Lesotho had stuck to that commitment while South Africa appears to be failing to honor its pledge.

Referring to events of armed bandits in the last few days, the Honorable Sekhonyana said in an encounter with security forces they were seen retreating into South Africa, and captured bandits have provided information on their recruitment, training, arming, financing, and directing of insurgency operations by South African security officers.

The Honorable Sekhonyana appealed to South African citizens to influence their government to normalize relations between South Africa and Lesotho and to ask their government what wrong Lesotho is doing in its relations with South Africa. He said Lesotho wanted to promote dialogue and wished the matter to go beyond official channels because it is the citizens of both countries who are affected. He said our geopolitical situation is such that there must be dialogue, but this does not mean deviating from Lesotho's stand against apartheid.

He said South Africa has gone beyond destabilizing Lesotho and is attempting to overthrow the legitimate Government of Lesotho. The honorable minister pointed out that apartheid is now being used to blackmail not only Lesotho but the whole world into succumbing to apartheid; hence the attacks from homelands so that Lesotho is forced to recognize the homelands.

South African Aggression Linked to U.S. Support

MB041746 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The chairman of the (Qini) constituency and member of parliament, Mr (Tsepo Desmond Siqishe), told a large rally at (Machekoaneng) in the (Qini) constituency today that it was the intention of the South African Government to forcefully topple the legitimate Government of Lesotho. Mr (Siqishe) said South Africa had planned to carry out its plan before the coming general elections because the South African Government knew that both the Basotholand Congress Party [BCP] and the United Democratic Party did not stand a chance of victory in the coming elections. He pointed out that military intervention by South Africa in the neighboring countries was becoming commonplace, as was the case in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

He added that South Africa was encouraged and abetted in her aggressive efforts by its traditional trading and political allies, mainly the Americans, the British, and other Western countries. He said recent statements from highly placed officers in the Reagan administration indicated clearly that Western governments were not only fully supportive of South Africa's aggressive policies, but they fully endorsed South Africa's military aggression in independent southern African states.

He observed that the Basotho National Party [BNP] had no choice but to support the party leader, Dr Leabua Jonathan in his efforts to diversify Lesotho's foreign relations by genuinely forging ahead and fully implementing Lesotho's foreign policy on nonalignment. Mr (Siqishe) told the rally that South Africa's military aggression was internationally strengthened by stooges who were breaking away from Lesotho's political mainstream, as represented by the BNP, with the intention of forming reactionary groups to be financed and guided by the racists in Pretoria.

Two With UK Passports Detained as Spy Suspects

MB041410 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The commissioner of police, Major General S.R. Matala, has reported that two white men have been detained by the police under the internal security legislation and are being interrogated on suspected spying activities following discovery of documents of an intelligence nature which were in their possession. The two men are holding British passports, and they have both been in South Africa before coming to Lesotho.

Recently a black South African spy, Lizo Mona, confessed publicly that he had been sent to Lesotho by the Ciskei Bantustan for spying activities.

MADAGASCAR

'Partial, Technical Cabinet Reshuffle' Announced

AB011450 Paris AFP in French 1305 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Antananarivo, 1 Jul (AFP) — Radio Madagascar announced on Friday that Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka made a partial, technical Cabinet reshuffle aimed at coping with the economic and financial crisis confronting the country.

Nirina Andriamanerasoa, previously in charge of rural development and agrarian reform, has been appointed special adviser to the head of state in charge of finance and management and of relations between the presidency of the republic and the ministries dealing with economic matters. Yves Leon Ramelison has been appointed minister of agricultural production and agrarian reform, while Joseph Randriansolo is now minister of animal husbandry, water resources, and forestry. Georges Solofoson, the former minister of commerce and industry, is to assume the position of minister of commerce. The minister of industry, energy, and mines is to be Rene Andrianarivo Tantely, and Pascal Rakotomavo, former minister of finance, is to assume the duties of minister at the presidency in charge of finance and economy. Remi Tiandraza, former minister of population, is now the minster of population, social affairs, youth, and sports.

The latter's appointment follows the recent appointment of Ali Said Koussay, former minister of youth and sports, as chief of the Fisany Region in Mahajanga (formerly Majunga in the northwest).

The group around the head of state has been noticeably reinforced by a team of "technocrats" known for their realistic economic and financial views and for their major concern to achieve concrete results beyond any ideological considerations in the spheres of agriculture and industry.

MALAWI

New Cabinet Named Following Elections

MB041644 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has appointed a new cabinet with effect from today. The new cabinet is as follows:

Minister of External Affairs, Agriculture, Justice, Works, and Supply	His Excellency the Life President
Minister without Portfolio, Secretary of Malawi Congress Party	Mr Robson Chirwa
Minister at Large	Mr Sydney Somanje
Minister of:	
Finance	Mr Chakala Chadziya
Local Government	Mr Kapichila Banda
Labor	Mr Wadson Deleza
Transport & Communications	Mr Edward Bwanali
Education	Mr Louis Chimango
Youth	Mr Chimwemwe Hara
Forestry & Natural Resources	Mr Stanford Demba
Health	Mr Dalton Katapola
Trade, industry, & Tourism	Mr Katola Phiri

The new cabinet followed a general election which was held on the 29 and 30 June.

Cabinet Members Sworn In

MB041705 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The newly-elected members of parliament were sworn- in today at a ceremony which took place at parliament buildings in Zomba. Addressing the house after the swearing-in ceremony, the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Nelson Khonje, reminded the newly elected members that they have a great responsibility ahead of them: that of assisting the life president in the task of developing this country. The speaker also reminded them that as members of parliament they should continue to observe the four cornerstones of unity, loyalty, obedience, and discipline upon which the party and government are founded.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Claims South Africa Preparing To Attack

MB031012 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] According to a communique from the chief of the general staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM], the racist South African regime is preparing yet another military attack against our country. The communique says that the preparations for new aggression against Mozambique include the use of mercenaries and South African military vehicles painted with the color of our armed forces vehicles. The communique from the chief of the general staff reiterates the combat readiness of the FPLM and their determination to fight off any aggression against our country.

It will be recalled that recently, in a speech delivered in Nelspruit, Piet Botha, prime minister of the racist South African regime, threatened to attack Mozambique whenever and wherever Pretoria wished to do so.

NAMIBIA

SADF Sergeant Killed in Operational Area

MB041440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1031 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Pretoria, July 4, SAPA — A South African Defence Force sergeant has died in action in the operational area.

The SADF announced in Pretoria today that Sergeant Gerrit Hendrik du Rand, 21, died on Friday. He was the son of Mr and Mrs G.H. du Rand of Bospoort, Palala, in the Naboomspruit District.

SOUTH AFRICA

Angolan Announcement on Cuban Troops Awaited

MB050812 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 July 83

[Text] SAPA quotes foreign affairs officials as saying that the South African Government is still awaiting confirmation of an announcement that Angola has agreed to remove all Cuban combat troops from its territory if South Africa simultaneously withdraws its troops from Namibia. The American and other Western diplomats have now confirmed that the American-Angolan agreement was in sight and may be completed in about a month barring last minute snags.

SAPA quoted the foreign affairs officials as saying that they could not comment on the development until they had received confirmation of the announcement.

More on Namibian Accord

MB031136 Johannesburg Sunday Times in English 3 Jul 83 pp 1,2

[By Authur Gavshon in London and Patricia Cheney in Washington]

[Text] A breakthrough may be imminent in the SWA/Namibian crisis.Angola has agreed to send home all Cuban combat troops if South Africa simultaneously withdraws from SWA/Namibia, Western authorities reported yesterday.

In Washington, U.S. officials disclosed that they had been assured the South African Government would raise no new demands to stall the implementation of a settlement once the Cuban withdrawal had been arranged. These assurances had been given during the last three months.

American and other Western diplomats confirmed that an American-Angolan package agreement was in sight and could be completed soon unless last-minute snags arose. One informant said: "We have a better than 50-50 chance of pulling this thing off. Unless some political factor intercedes, all the problems that remain are quite soluble."

A U.S. State Department official, however, warned that, although agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal could take place soon, the deal was "not yet in the bag." "To talk about an agreement in one month, two months, or three months would be inaccurate," the official said, "but it would take place in the near future." He confirmed the elements of the agreement, but said that negotiations had not reached the point where implementation could be assured.

Completion of a separate American-Angolan accord would clear the way for South Africa finally to decide whether it is prepared to release the control it has exercised over SWA/Nambia since the first world war. But the Americans believe that Mr P.W. Botha will yield and try to meet far-right resistance by advertising the Cuban withdrawal as a triumph of South African diplomacy. The American-Angolan package agreement, as outlined by the informants, centres on Luanda's conditional willingness to arrange for the departure of Cuban combat troops.

Other elements in the Washington-Luanda accord, they said, provide for American recognition of the Angolan Government, establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and U.S. aid for Angola's frail economy. Nominally, it is not linked to the internationally agreed United Nations programme for Namibian independence, except, as the Americans say, "by logic and geography." It became South Africa's precondition for agreeing to give up Namibia after the Reagan Administration two years ago introduced a Cuban pull-out as quid pro quo for South African co-operation. Official Angolan and South African comment on these developments could not be obtained.

But the governments of Britian, France, West Germany,and Canada — which, along with the U.S. as members of the five-power "contact group" have been engaged in the search for a Namibian settlement — were kept informed at the recent Williamsburg and Paris conferences. Diplomats of some of these countries confirmed the mood of American optimism about the prospects of a breakthough.

The informants reported that:

— Until February, South African and Angolan ministers were discussing arrangements for an informal ceasefire and establishment of a demilitarised zone along the Namibian-Angolan frontier. Although each side is waiting for the other to resume the dialogue, nothing has materialised except that the scale of military action in the area has been reduced.

— The Americans have accepted that noncombatant Cuban units such as medical engineering, agricultural, teaching, and other technical groups can stay on to reinforce Angola's civilian infrastructure.

— The Angolans have made no commitment to cut back the number of Soviet and other East Bloc advisory missions helping them.

— The U.S.-Angolan package is unlikely to refer to Luanda's future relations with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, which controls much of southern Angola.

The U.S. negotiators have reminded the Angolan Government of President Eduardo dos Santos that Savimbi represents the largest single ethnic group in the country, and that before he died former President Neto seemed ready come to terms with him. Washington and Pretoria want him to join — and modify — the government.

A congressional aide with close ties to the U.S. Administration noted that no accord could be put into place unless agreed to by Savimbi. "If Savimbi chose to launch an all-out offensive against the Angolan Government, it could end any talks of settlement," he said.

— The UN Security Council is expected, before August 31, to pass a new resolution authorising the secretary-general to activate the programme that will preside over the transition to Namibian statehood. This will involve the introduction of a UN force to supervise and monitor the ceasefire, and the withdrawal of South African troops.

Withdrawal of the Cuban fighting units, the informants emphasized, will proceed in parallel with the departure of the South Africa. The Cubans number about 23,000, according to the Americans, but about a quarter are non-combatants. A big injection of U.S. and other Western aid into SWA-Namibia is expected. Costs of the UN supervisory process, estimated at about $300-million, are to be shared by member countries.

Lesotho Request for Talks on Attacks Rejected

LD020508 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] South Africa has rejected a request from Lesotho for talks between the two countries' foreign ministers following attacks by insurgents in Lesotho last weekend.

The Lesotho request and South Africa's reply to it were released by the department of foreign affairs in Pretoria last night. Lesotho said in its request, conveyed by telex, that it urgently wanted such a meeting in the light of the attacks on the country.

The South African Government said in its reply that it believed that the Lesotho request had been made for propaganda purposes. South Africa said that further meetings between the two countries to discuss security matters would be pointless unless Lesotho changed its attitude.

ILO, Others Interfere in Labor Situation

MB021024 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The South African minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the ILO and other foreign organizations are interfering in the South African labor situation. Speaking in Pretoria, Mr le Grange said these organizations associated with and supported the ANC terrorist movement and the South African Congress of Trade Unions. The South African Government was fully aware of the scheming behind the scenes, and wherever subversion was involved it would be fought with every possible means.

Mr le Grange said labor had been identified as one of the most important targets for the onslaught against South Africa. He added that South Africa's enemies knew that they would score an important victory if they undermined the economic strength of the country. Minister le Grange said the trade union setup in South Africa was becoming increasingly politicized and in many cases already moving outside the scope of the real trade unionism's concept. Urgent attention was being given to what the police should do when they came up against the danger of subversive infiltration and manipulation of trade unions.

ZAMBIA

Envoy to U.S. Authorized To Negotiate Loans

MB021020 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Zambia's ambassador the the United States, Putteho Ngonda, has been authorized to negotiate and sign for loans from the International Development Association on behalf of the government. Prime Minister and Finance Minister Nalumino Mundia has given the authorization to the Zambian envoy in a government gazette notice. The loan agreement involves two separate sums of money of 11.5 and 7 million kwacha.

ZIMBABWE

ZAPU Official on Unity; Nkomo To Return 'Soon'

MB040936 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The acting president of ZAPU, Comrade Josiah Chinamano, says his party has given the government proposals aimed at eliminating banditry in Matabeleland. Comrade Chinamano noted that banditry is a major problem facing the government, adding that ZAPU will cooperate with peace-loving Zimbabweans in the antidissident campaign. He stressed the importance of unity between ZANU-PF and ZAPU in order to strengthen the country's hard-won independence and promote development.

Comrade Chinamano also said Mr Nkomo, who is staying in self-imposed exile in Britain, is due to return home soon. However, he did not specify the exact date when the fugitive ZAPU leader would return to Zimbabwe.

Prime Minister Delivers Speeches at Wankie

Praises Coal Mine's Transition

MB020841 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The Wankie Colliery board of directors and management has been praised for ensuring the company's smooth transition to government control. Addressing a meeting at the colliery yesterday, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said Wankie

serves as an excellent example of companies which are not afraid of government control. The government acquired 40 percent of the colliery shares under its participation program at the end of last year. The prime minister commissioned the colliery's new dragline excavator, for Wankie's open cast coal mining expansion project.

Comrade Mugabe also laid a wreath at the memorial site of 427 miners who died in the 1972 mine disaster. He was accompanied by his wife, Comrade Sally Mugabe; the minister of mines, Comrade Maurice Nyamgumbo, and several other government ministers.

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ZIMBABWE: MUGABE
PRAISES COAL MINE'S TRANSITION

Speaks on Lawlessness, Reconciliation

MB020955 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the government will never allow bandits to perpetrate acts of lawlessness contrary to the wishes of the majority, who voted ZANU-PF into power. Addressing a rally at Wankie Stadium yesterday, Comrade Mugabe also said the government expects its policy of reconciliation to be reciprocated sincerely. He warned those who pretend to accept the hand of reconciliation against hiding weapons of war, because the government will not relent in its efforts to wipe out banditry.

The prime minister thanked Wankie residents for their cooperation in flushing out dissidents and hard work. He reminded the people that without increased productivity in industries, it can not be possible to raise the standard of living of all the people.